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The MARCH of the NATIONS

During the vacation of Rufus Steele this column is being written by members of the Monitor staff.

Busy Week-End for World

Wise Credit Rolls the Hoop

China Grasps Customs' Horns

Siamese Rice Beats a King

Free State Eyes the Goose

Electrons Are So Frivolous

THE world, concerned with spinning off a quiet week-end, is annoyed by much din. Lausanne awaits the return from Berlin and Paris of international relations mechanics to get out and get under the Franco-German economic bus; meanwhile the other passengers are whispering a plan whereby cancellation of German reparations might be accomplished by an agreement on the part of Germany to supply France with certain products below cost price. Ambassador Gibson breaks away from the three-power conversations limitations and canvasses smaller powers with the Hoover armed-disarmament plan. Bugles sound in Chicago, calling the Democratic clans together, and the rattle of political arms seems to presage a fight over the election of a permanent chairman and the proposal to abrogate the two-thirds rule. Siam is trying to bring true an old prophecy that the dynasty would continue for only 150 years. The Manchurian customs tangle takes on another knot. It looks as though the world would be up late Saturday night and pretty active all day Sunday.

¶ American business men are advised to reconstruct the credit structure for new and more business upon "a sound but sternly conservative basis" by Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce. While there have been losses through inefficient credit practices, they have been relatively small, which indicates the general integrity of the average buyer who resorts to the installment system. While the loss from these "trading trusts" was small, yet, he urges that the time be shortened. He is seeking a financial as well as a proprietary interest in the commodity purchased by arranging for a fairly large down payment. While the practice stimulates business, its success is dependent upon the continuation of business, to give the employment necessary, to keep the dollars in the form of wages circulating.

¶ China has brought the Manchurian customs question to a head by dismissing the Japanese commissioner at Dairen. The reason given is insubordination, following the refusal of the commissioner to remit revenues he collected. China contends that the seizure of Manchurian customs has seriously curtailed the funds necessary for the liquidation of foreign loans and indemnities. On the other hand, the claim is made that the Dairen customs are within Japanese leased territory. The question is vital, for the customs constitute one of the chief props in the whole financial structure.

¶ Siam becomes a "constitutional monarchy." No longer does King Prajadhipok rule his domains with absolute authority. No longer is he a law unto himself with an absolute power of veto. The army and navy have changed that. Why? Because, in the opinion of competent authorities, the King failed to cope with the economic crisis. He introduced western methods among the Siamese and announced his intention, while visiting the United States last year, of setting up a new system of government. The swift march of events prevented him from carrying out his purpose. Low prices for rice hit the farmers. Retrenchment was called for. Army functionaries were dismissed. Revolt was in the air. A sudden gust, and absolutism was swept from its moorings. Will it ever find a harbor in Siam again?

¶ Dublin rejects the British proposal that the land annuities dispute go before a British Commonwealth tribunal. The land annuities are payments made by Irish farmers to repay sums lent to them for the purchase of their farms. A few days remain before the 15 days' grace granted for the payment of the half-yearly installment expires. Should the Free State Government still retain the annuities, what then? There is talk of the British Government taking steps to recover the money by a levy on Free State exports to Britain. This might prove serious to Dublin, since Britain is the Free State's best customer.

¶ Electrons have quit work. Weary of the weighty responsibilities wished on them by exacting physicists, they have become positively frivolous. Atoms formerly resigned to being split and then resplit have balked and turned to Terpsichore. "On with the dance," they retort when urged to stay in the laboratory. Dr. Dumond, of the California Institute of Technology, has caught them in the act. Instead of arduous whirling through the ether, the up-to-the-minute sophisticated atom insists on taking time off for relaxation. The poetry of motion replaces the prosaic pursuit of the higher energies. Many will sympathetically feel that the overworked atom has earned his right to a little harmless fun.

ABSOLUTISM ENDS

The Christian Science Monitor-Keystone-Underwood

KING PRAJADHIPOK

Rebels' Terms Modify Power Of Siam's King

Constitutional Monarchy Under Present Ruler Is Only Demand

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 25—The establishment of a constitutional monarchy in Siam after a brief one-day revolution, while a surprise to government officials here, was not wholly unexpected in the light of economic conditions in the kingdom of King Prajadhipok.

According to officials high in authority the position of the Siamese farmer had been growing from bad to worse because of the steadily falling prices for rice.

By seizing King Prajadhipok and Queen Rambai and holding them as hostages, rebellious soldiers and sailors insured the success of the revolution.

King Prajadhipok, during his sojourn in the United States, discussed his relationship to his people in the first interview ever granted by him since he ascended the throne in 1926. He made it clear that any political rights granted to the people would be on his own initiative, saying, "In Siam any new government must come from above, not by pressure from below."

Bangkok Quiet as Army And Navy Forces Take Over Control of Siam

BANGKOK, Siam., June 25 (AP)—One of the world's few remaining absolute monarchies toppled yesterday when the army and navy of this picturesque land suddenly revolted and set up a "constitutional monarchy."

Most members of the royal family were captured immediately by the soldiers and sailors who invaded the principal royal palace. Several government officials and Cabinet Ministers were also taken.

The navy commanders ordered a warship to bring back as prisoners King Prajadhipok and his consort from Huahin, where they are spending a royal holiday.

The mass of the people apparently took no part in the movement, and the main city was quiet.

Dispatches relayed through Paris and Berlin differed in some respects from direct word from Bangkok. These advices said the King and Queen had been captured, and that the military were carried about the city on the shoulders of the cheering citizens.

The King is responsible to no one under present law, and himself initiated the idea of selecting advisers in the Cabinet and Privy Council, both of which meet weekly.

He succeeded his brother, Rama VI, on the throne in 1925, and became the seventh monarch in the present dynasty.

King Planned Change

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—Prince Subba Svasti, brother of the Queen of Siam, is quoted by the New York Daily News as saying the Siamese royal family has been considering the establishment of a constitutional monarchy since they left the United States a year ago.

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THINGS PRESENT

Are you a lover of gardens? Then don't miss what our readers share with us in "My Garden Hobby" on the Home Building, Gardens, Architecture page.

Those interested in the theater will find some timely information on "naturalism" in an interview with Sheppard Strudwick on the News of Art, Music, and the Theater page. (Then turn over to the Home Forum and read "Great Actors Remain Themselves.")

"Some Arguments for Beer" will be found in the Letters to The Christian Science Monitor on the back page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Monday Miss Mabie terviews that young man who, just as he entered his twenties, was given the editorship of McCall's magazine.

Next week's Rime-O-Grams (Monday, Wednesday, Friday) will test your knowledge of poets.

Monday, of course, brings the Children's page.

FIVE-DAY WEEK TO GAIN FAVOR, ECONOMIST SAYS

New England Council Informed of Trend in Employment

FAIRLEE, Vt., June 25 (AP)—Dr. J. G. Callan, professor of industrial management at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, believes that flexibility in working schedules rather than any arbitrary shortening of the working week will be the result of forces operating in the present business recession.

"Nevertheless," he said during a speech today before the twenty-sixth quarterly session of the New England Council, "many industries will adopt the five-day week during considerable parts of the year at least.

"The present low level of employment is traceable in substantial part to inadequacy of the credit structure, particularly lack of control of long-term credit," the professor said.

"In the twoscore years prior to the depression, machinery and the organization of industry have enabled the average industrial worker to do the work formerly done by three, to draw the wages of three, and to release the other two for jobs that the same industrial and technical advances provided.

"Some have figured from a simple arithmetical relation between the number of industrial employees and number of man-hours of available employment that a five-day week would about take care of the situation. The figures are interesting, but the matter is not so simple as this. Nevertheless, certain drifts and trends seem to be discernible. Increase in man-hour output is continuing.

"Once the credit structure is reconstituted, the question will be whether the development of new things that people will buy will be fast enough to reëmploy the men eliminated by labor-saving machinery, processes and method, without shortening the average working hours a week. Of course, the actual schedule of many plants now is equivalent to less than a five-day week."

Efforts to get the urban unemployed to take up farming for a livelihood were characterized as illogical in the extreme by Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont at the quarterly meeting of the New England Council here.

"How can the city dweller," he asks, "who knows nothing of farming, hope to make money on farms when farmers themselves, highly trained and thoroughly familiar with the problems involved, cannot make money today?"

A committee of the council had reported against any effort to encourage the unemployed of the cities to return to the country as farm owners. The Governor's statements were in the nature of an indorsement of the committee's report.

Paris Welcomes Berlin's Scheme Of Trade Union

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LAUSANNE, Switz., June 25—The German and French delegations, led by M. Edouard Herriot, Prime Minister of France, and Capt. Franz von Papen, Chancellor of Germany, met twice yesterday, and these two government heads return this evening to their respective capitals for political decision.

Both will return Monday after having informed their Cabinets of the position of the negotiations and bearing the last word of their countries respecting possible concessions.

The proposal of Captain von Papen and the German Minister of Economics, Dr. Hermann Warmbold, for a knitting together of European economy continues to impress the French favorably as they see certain definite advantages. They can get German imports cheaply under the scheme and will find new markets for their Lorraine mines.

Therefore the wheels of the reparations difficulty are greased by general economic accord. The fundamental theses of the two powers however, remain far apart. The French claim that German railroads will be able to pay certain revenues has been firmly rejected by the Germans.

Yesterday's meeting was occupied entirely with a presentation of Germany's financial and economic difficulties by the German Minister of Finance, Count Schwerin von Krosigk. This exposition, following along lines many times explained before expert committees, tends to prove the impossibility of transferring any future reparations.

At the next meeting the French will reply with the contention that certain branches of German economy, like the railroads, even now can bear the burden.

VIRGIN ISLANDS SEEK TO BALANCE BUDGET

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, June 25 (By U. P.)—Gov. Paul M. Pearson of the Virgin Islands returned here by airplane from New York yesterday to find the island Legislature and the local Administration at a standstill over plans to balance the budget.

The Municipal Committee of the Colonial Council discarded a proposed budget submitted by Acting Gov. Boyd J. Brown, in which several new taxes were recommended, and the estimated amounts to be collected set up so as to balance the expenditure.

That Gavel May Be Needed

The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION KEYNOTER RECEIVES OFFICIAL GAVEL AS "ENGINEERS" CONFER

Left to Right: KENNETH ROMNEY, Head Tally Collector; EDWARD A. HALSEY, Sergeant-at-Arms; PATRICK HALTIGAN, Chief Reading Clerk; SENATOR ALBEN W. BARKLEY, Keynoter; REPRESENTATIVE CLARENCE CANNON, Parliamentarian; JOSEPH J. SINNOTT, Doorkeeper.

HOOVER ATTACKS 'PORK BARREL' IN RELIEF MEASURE

Praises Congress for Generous Action but Criticizes Public Works Item

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 25 — Expressing satisfaction that Congress, through the Garner-Wagner $2,300,000 unemployment relief bill now before conferees of the Senate and House, had seen fit to adopt the idea of generous relief for the unemployed, President Hoover, late yesterday, criticized the "pork barrel characteristics" of the measure.

Pointing at the opportunity for a change in what he described as the destructive factors and delinquencies of the measure, he refused, when questioned, to state whether or not he would veto the bill should it come to him in its present form.

That portion of the bill providing funds for non-productive public works and committing the Federal Treasury to the expenditure of from $500,000,000 to $1,200,000,000, he said, would cause a deficiency in the federal budget of anywhere from $500,000,000 to $1,300,000,000.

The $300,000,000 proposed for states unable to finance the care of their own distress, he said, had been transformed into a pork-barrel operation by "being apportioned among states according to population, irrespective of their needs." The great majority of states which have the ability and will to take care of their own "are now invited to dip into the Federal Treasury" he declared.

Noting that provisions for agricultural relief, through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had been omitted, he stated that authority was needed to assure term credits for storage and carrying of agricultural commodities to restore orderly marketing in the normal way. "That relief," he said, "is the most fundamental of all agricultural relief and could stop the debacle in agricultural prices."

Hoover Statement

President Hoover's statement follows:

I am glad to see the adoption by the Senate and House of the principle of generous relief to unemployment. They have adopted the major provisions for which I have been contending by proposing to extend the authority of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to use its credit to make advances on adequate security up to $1,500,000,000 for construction work of the type which will pay for itself, and for which plans are immedi-

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British Link Hoover Proposal To Restoration of Confidence

First Task to Be Fitting American Plan Into Geneva Disarmament Framework—Key to Problem Lies in Removal of Fear

By GODFREY LIAS
Staff Correspondent

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 25—The whole weight of Britain is to be directed toward weaving the Hoover disarmament proposals into a comprehensive plan to restore confidence to the world, the Monitor is reliably informed.

Following conferences with the Cabinet Sir John Simon, Foreign Minister, returns to Geneva next week authorized to give the British Government's substantial approval to the American program. This does not mean that Downing Street believes the Hoover plan will be adopted without some amendments. Earnest, perhaps prolonged, negotiations are expected to be necessary before the plan can be brought to fruition. Britain itself will seek to amend the naval clauses. So will Japan. And France is expected to bring forward important changes in the land section of the scheme.

Nevertheless, in spite of all difficulties Britain sees in President Hoover's proposals new hope of bringing fresh guns of peace to bear on the forces of fear, which are beleaguering the world today. Downing Street will therefore set itself first of all to the task of fitting the Hoover plan into the existing Geneva disarmament framework. Then it will try to link Geneva to Lausanne.

Definite Assurances Needed

The key word to the puzzle in the British view is confidence—political confidence for France and its allies that if they disarm further they will still be safe from attack.

Political confidence, too, for Germany in the shape of progressive release from restrictive clauses of peace treaties as well as immediate final settlement of reparations.

In this connection, Downing Street is particularly pleased to find the German Chancellor, Capt. Franz von Papen—so at least it is understood here—is proposing to give the French practical proofs of the advantages to be reaped from abandoning reparations.

Obviously it is impossible to say precisely what Germany is offering since the whole matter is still under discussion. But it includes substantial tariff concessions and joint Franco-German action to restore central and eastern Europe. The possibility of industrial coöperation is also under consideration.

On the purely political side there is talk of a new consultative pact to fill the gap in the Kellogg-Briand treaty. Germany is ready to consider an engagement of this kind which would ease the tension on the side of Poland as well as France. Even Britain, which has hitherto viewed any further European commitments very unfavorably, is prepared to think again.

In this connection, considerable interest has been aroused here in a statement in the Republican platform adopted at Chicago, June 16, to the effect that President Hoover, if reëlected, would seek congressional authorization for the United States to call or participate in an international conference in case of any threat of nonfulfillment of Article 2 of the peace pact.

Fulcrum for World Action

In all this it is possible to see the outline of a new world house of confidence gradually taking shape. Until President Hoover came forward with his declaration in favor of cutting armaments by one-third, the architects at Lausanne backed up an integral part of the plan.

No specific arms cut had been proposed at Geneva. The Disarmament Conference could get little further than the verbiage of how

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Irish Reject Solid British Tribunal For Annuities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, June 25—The British proposal that the land annuities dispute with the Irish Free State should go before a tribunal composed solely of British Commonwealth representatives was found unacceptable at a meeting of the Free State Cabinet here last night.

In view, however, of the Eucharistic Congress, the Free State reply will not be drafted before the end of next week. By that time the 15 days' grace for payment of half of the yearly installment of annuities will have expired and concern is being expressed in Dublin lest the British Government takes steps to recover the money by a levy on Free State exports to Britain.

The Free State has already declared its willingness that the land annuity dispute be arbitrated, but insists that some of the arbitrators be chosen from outside the British Commonwealth. Britain considers this to be not only contrary to the proposal adopted by the Imperial Conference in 1930, but also a reflection on the impartiality of citizens of the Commonwealth.

Japan Protests China's Act in Dairen; Calls Customs Officer's Ousting Illegal

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, June 25—The Foreign Office announces that a vigorous protest has been sent to Nanking against the action of the maritime customs administration in dismissing its inspector at Dairen who is a Japanese subject named Fukumoto.

Japan alleges that China's summary dismissal violates Article III of the 1907 agreement under which China is pledged not to change the Dairen inspector without first consulting the Governor of Japan's leased territory in Kwantung.

An official spokesman said Fukumoto is ignoring the dismissal notice and continuing his duties. No remittances of customs collections have been made to Nanking since June 6. None will be made until the Fukumoto case is settled. Meantime customs receipts are being deposited in the Dairen branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank as usual.

Meantime Manchukuo is pressing for complete control of all Chinese customs stations in Manchuria, including Dairen, since it is in pressing need of money. The Manchukuo Vice-Foreign Minister, Mr. Ohashi, who resigned as Japanese consulate-general at Harbin to join Manchukuo, has formally requested the Kwantung Administration to permit Manchukuo to take over Dairen forthwith.

Gen. Shigeru Honjo, who flew from Harbin to Changchun today, likewise discussed the matter with Count Yasuya Uchida, who is visiting Changchun prior to journeying to Tokyo to assume the Foreign Ministry. General Honjo returned to Harbin by airplane tonight. It is understood he discussed the whole Manchurian situation, Count Uchida urging that Japan grant Manchukuo early diplomatic recognition, also that Tokyo hasten its plans for unification of Japanese administration in Manchuria.

Tsitsihar reports that the rumors abroad that Gen. Ma Chan-shan had been slain are incorrect. However, the Japanese, pressing the pursuit of the remainder of General Ma's troops, plan a new big scale general offensive, starting tomorrow.

There were various battles in Manchuria today. The Japanese garrison at Nankowchien repulsed an attack of 600 guerrillas with 30 fatalities. The Japanese suffered some Casualties.

AMERICAN HONORED IN PARIS

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The Cross of Commander of the Order of Saint Sava of Yugoslavia has been presented to Mr. Warrington Dawson, special attaché of the American Embassy, in recognition of his services in helping to organize the first Serbian relief work during the war.

CHAIRMAN ISSUE FACES DEMOCRATS AS FIRST STRUGGLE

Party Is Believed to Be Facing Turning Point in Its History

Roosevelt Success Said to Need Election of Senator Walsh

DELEGATES TAKE ISSUES SERIOUSLY

By WILLIS J. ABBOT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The Democratic convention which opens on Monday marks what well may be a turning point in the history of the Democratic Party. Since the abrupt termination of the Wilson Administration the party unquestionably has suffered a certain amount of disintegration.

In no presidential campaign was there visible the coherence and the degree of systematic organization which had characterized its work during the Wilson era. This condition of course was tremendously accentuated, first, by the bitter and suicidal struggle at Madison Square Garden between the forces of McAdoo and Smith.

The scars of that conflict are still visible. The antagonisms bred of it I am afraid are still operative. The most unfortunate nomination of Gov. Alfred E. Smith at the succeeding convention in Houston four years ago split the party squarely in twain. It broke the solid South, and it led to the retirement from active political management of many of the leaders who had been largely responsible for the success of the two Wilson campaigns.

I think the party learned a lesson from this episode in its history, although it is doubtful whether the principal figure in it entirely appreciates that instruction.

New Solidarity

Indications are that a new solidarity, a renewed coherence will be apparent in the Democratic organization after the pending convention. I don't mean by this that there are not going to be bitter fights in the convention hall. If there were not, it would not be a Democratic convention. This is the most individualistic of parties and every member of it, however great or small the measure of his leadership, is much inclined to insist upon his own point of view.

But this year the party assembles very much in the spirit in which it met at Baltimore in 1912. At that time its members, because of the impending Roosevelt bolt from the Republican ticket, felt absolutely certain of success in the campaign to follow. Today there is less certainty, it is true, but very great confidence. The Democrats feel, and of course history corroborates their viewpoint, that the tendency of the American people is always to vote out of power the party which is in power at the time of a great industrial or commercial cataclysm. They are relying upon hard times to elect the ticket which will be nominated here next week.

It is perhaps not an inspiriting thing to know that party prosperity can only be attained by public adversity, but that is nevertheless the viewpoint of the leaders, and it may be doubted whether a sudden revival of business in this country prior to next November would be hailed by them with any degree of enthusiasm.

While the Republican convention of a week ago was purely a ratification meeting, the Democratic convention bids fair to witness a number of very vigorous struggles for

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TWO-THIRDS RULE NEXT BIG CONTEST

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 25—The Democratic national convention opens here with Roosevelt forces in full control of the preliminary organization, but with the anti-Roosevelt coalition more belligerently knit in opposition than was thought possible, even a week ago.

The decision as to the next Democratic presidential candidate now turns largely on two immediate contests: first, election of a permanent chairman, and second, the proposal to abrogate the two-thirds rule.

If the Roosevelt forces are able to elect Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana permanent chairman over Mr. Jouett Shouse and more particularly, if they are able to end the two-thirds rule—exactly 100 years after it was put into effect by Gen. Andrew Jackson—then it is all over but the shouting: Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York will be the Democratic standard bearer in 1932.

Solidified Opposition

On the other hand, if the Roosevelt forces fail in their bold coup, first to elect Senator Walsh and next to put the convention on a majority rule basis, then their game is up. Already they have solidified opposition to their candidate to a striking and unusual degree for a pre-convention fight.

They have taken a course that either means a quick defeat or complete victory, that moreover has advanced to the opening days, rather than the latter days of the convention, what may be the all decisive battle. Both sides now appear to have gone too far to turn back.

The Roosevelt forces have been easily victorious in the preliminary skirmishes of the convention. By control of the national committee they have seated delegations from Minnesota and Louisiana favorable to themselves and excluded unfavorable delegations; while in the selection of the executive subcommittee of nine on resolutions they have installed a heavy Roosevelt majority.

This is the subcommittee that will do the spade work in framing the Democratic platform dealing with prohibition, relief and similar matters on which the presidential candidate will stand. If the Roosevelt steam roller continues to level all opposition, it means that Governor Roosevelt will run on a platform which he has himself largely dictated.

Pre-Convention Strategy

The pre-convention strategy of the Roosevelt forces has been controlled by Mr. James A. Farley, state chairman of New York. Mr. Farley has had wide previous experience in Empire State politics, but this is his first major engagement in a national convention. The course he has charted is undoubtedly a bold one which, if successful, will establish his reputation. It is apparently dictated by the belief that Governor Roosevelt easily controls a majority of the 1154, or 578 votes, but it will be difficult, if not impossible to secure for him the requisite two-thirds, or 770 votes. Why not prevent the bitterness of another Madison Square Garden 1928 stalemate at the outset, argues Mr. Farley, by ending, once and for all, the undemocratic two-thirds rule which made that Smith-McAdoo stalemate possible.

"When we make a move we go straight through," said Mr. Farley. "We have the votes to put it over. If you attempt to abrogate the rule, you might as well do it at once."

Though Mr. Farley may be justified in the upshot, some close observers who have followed the whole Roosevelt campaign think they see in it serious blunders. Roosevelt should never have gone into Massachusetts in the first place, they charge, for it is a Smith state and here Governor Roosevelt suffered an uncomfortable check. Secondly it was a mistake too, they assert, to support and then attempt to drop Mr. Shouse as permanent chairman, thereby making the fight over his selection a test case although one in which they could not muster their full vote. Again, they believe the fight to end the two-thirds rule may prove a grievous blunder. If the fight had to be made, they assert, it should have been kept back to the last minute and sprung as a surprise. Instead of this, formal notice of the move was served four days before the convention opened, thereby paving the way for the aggressive counter attack and solidification of anti-Roosevelt forces that has actually developed.

Keynote Address

The first day of the convention will be given over to organization and the delivery of the keynote address by Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, temporary chairman. He intends to go into the subject of prohibition in some detail, unlike Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa, the Republican "keynoter," who failed to mention the subject. In urging tariff reductions, Mr. Barkley will be somewhat handicapped by the fact that he himself voted for the coal and oil tariffs in the billion dollar tax bill. But keynoters do not mind minor details of that sort and his denunciation of high Republican

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Facts of Convention

DATES: June 27 until business is completed—normally three or four days, but probably longer.

Number of Votes: 1154—Regularly two delegates, with one vote each, for each Representative in Congress, elected by districts, and two for each Senator, elected at large, but two or more delegates may be sent for each vote, thus resulting in fractions in the convention tabulation.

Number of Votes Required to Nominate: Two-thirds, or 769.33. This rule may be changed.

Permanent Chairman: Jouett Shouse, chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, or Senator Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana.

Temporary Chairman and Keynoter: Senator Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky.

Chairman of National Democratic Committee and Convention Opener: John J. Raskob, of Delaware.

Chairman of Resolutions Committee: Gilbert M. Hitchcock, former Senator from Nebraska.

Secretary: Robert Jackson, national committeeman for New Hampshire.

Sergeant-at-Arms: Edwin A. Halsey, secretary to the minority in the Senate.

Parliamentarian: Representative Clarence Cannon, of Missouri.

Chief Reading Clerk: Patrick Haltigan, reading clerk of the House.

Chief Doorkeeper: Joseph J. Sinnott.

Chief Tally Clerk: Kenneth Romney, House Sergeant-at-Arms.

To Nominate Roosevelt: John E. Mack, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

To Nominate Smith: Gov. Joseph B. Ely, of Massachusetts.

Invocation Address by: Commander Evangeline Booth, of the Salvation Army.

Mercury Deposit Found in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Recent discovery of rich mercury ore at Huahuaxtl, Guerrero, about 200 miles southwest of Mexico City, has caused considerable interest in mining circles here. While the region where the discovery was made has been worked for mercury in the past, it is only recently that modern methods were used in exploration and extraction of the metal.

At Huahuaxtl, a little Indian village some 20 miles from the railroad, a rich vein running approximately 10 kilometers to the ton was uncovered by modern stripping machinery. The ore was loaded onto burros and taken directly to the retorts for refining, thus eliminating four or five handlings as formerly done.

The extent of the ore body has not yet been definitely calculated. In view of the richness of the ore, the modern machinery permits the mine to operate whereas under the old hand methods, the extraction costs would have been prohibitive.

CHAIRMANSHIP IS DEMOCRATS' FIRST STRUGGLE

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tariffs is likely to be all the stronger on that account.

The first real struggle occurs over the selection of a permanent chairman. The fight will be precipitated on the very first day. The rival forces have lined up behind Mr. Walsh and Mr. Shouse respectively, and the vote on the matter will be the first real index of Roosevelt strength.

Mr. John J. Raskob, chairman of the national committee, will open the convention and will be superseded by Mr. Barkley. Tentative selection of the permanent chairman is made in committee and ratified usually without discussion by a majority vote of the delegates.

In this case, however, the two names of Mr. Shouse and Senator Walsh have been discussed in advance and if the committee picks the latter, Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York has announced he will take the floor for a personally conducted fight.

Claims Agreement

Governor Smith claims that Roosevelt forces originally agreed to accept his friend, Mr. Shouse, and that they are now breaking faith. In the ensuing clash which now seems inevitable the public will witness the first of a series of dramatic contests. Mr. Shouse has a great many friends among Democrats, including even the Roosevelt backers, so that the full Roosevelt force may not be mustered in this struggle against him, although the prospect now is that the big New York steam roller will flatten out opposition before it.

Presumably both Mr. Shouse and Mr. Walsh have prepared addresses for delivery on the second day, provided one of them gets the opportunity as permanent chairman. With that second flight of oratory out of the way, the question of the two-thirds rule comes up. Here again the matter is first subject to decision by a committee which reports its findings to the delegates.

The rules committee, as has been tentatively picked, is now preponderantly Roosevelt ian. Its chairman, Mr. Bruce Kremer, has fought the two-thirds rule energetically in the past. It will bring in a majority recommendation, or "rule" advocating majority control of the convention, if not at the outset then after the first few ballots if delegates are unable to select a candidate before that by a two-thirds vote. A minority report will be brought in by anti-Roosevelt forces, supporting the two-thirds rule. As between these two reports the convention must choose. A majority vote will decide this fundamental issue. Governor Roosevelt controls a majority so that the going looks easy.

Extreme Lengths

On the other hand the opponents of the move are prepared to go to extreme lengths. The personal attack which Governor Smith has threatened to make against the Democrat nominated by a majority vote may make the nomination under such circumstances not worth having. Governor Smith has already charged that his former friend, Mr. Roosevelt, the man who put his name in nomination before three consecutive conventions, is the "weakest" candidate among the Democrats. Governor Smith is titular leader of the Democrats and polled almost 16,000,000 votes four years ago.

If a Smith-Roosevelt deadlock should develop, the two men now considered outstanding as alternate candidates are Mr. Newton D. Baker of Ohio, Secretary of War in the Wilson Cabinet, and Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland. But a Democratic convention that has eliminated its leading candidate may do almost anything, and few would predict the outcome under such circumstances.

Baker Opposes Break In the Two-Thirds Rule

CLEVELAND, June 25 (AP) — Mr. Newton D. Baker broke his long silence on political matters today with a lashing statement against the plans of the Roosevelt supporters to nominate the New York Governor for President by breaking the two-thirds rule of the Democratic Party.

"A nomination procured from a majority riding rough shod over the established traditions of the paarty would be deeply embarrassing both to the party and the candidate," he said. "Sensitive men would find it difficult to defend a candidate who started out with a moral flaw in his title."

Democratic Party Facing Turning Point

(Continued from Page 1)

ascendancy. At this moment Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt has a sweeping majority of the delegates, either pledged to, or favorable to, his candidacy. He has allied with him many very able strategists, most of whom won their spurs in the Wilson Administration. In a way, there seems to be shaping a contest between the progressive, even radical, wing of the party and the ultraconservative wing, with Roosevelt as the standard bearer of the former.

Type of Radical

This is not to say that Governor Roosevelt is at all the type of radical that followed Bryan in that period of the party's domination. His speeches impress me as a long way from justifying the unquestioned opposition of big business within and without the Democratic Party to his nomination.

But he at least is free from association with those elements in politics of which Messrs. Raskob, Smith, and Shouse have become the chosen leaders. His fingers are unsmirched by dabbling in the Wall Street pool.

The revelations made in Washington of the operations of this character by the present chairman of the Democratic National Committee are being actively discussed here, much to the detriment of that gentleman's influence. Governor Roosevelt is apparently recognized as an unexceptionable candidate in his personal characteristics. He is cultivated, honorable, patriotic, industrious. His enemies will say that he is timid and vacillating on public questions. Others will allege that he is playing fast and loose with Tammany and cannot free himself from damaging alliance with that organization.

He is charged with antagonism to public utilities, and yet I do not find that his utterances on this subject are more radical than those of the average statesman who recognizes the need for a rigorous regulation of these institutions. He carried New York by an unprecedented majority, but his enemies and even some of his friends say that he cannot carry it at all in a presidential campaign. He has rolled up a swinging majority of delegates without ever having had a national organization of his own but simply by putting his fortunes in the hands of the state organizations.

He can be "stopped," as the phrase goes, if the opponents to his nomination act as a unit and his supporters lack the courage to abrogate the two-thirds rule. But there is a grave question as to the unity of the opposition and a steadily increasing opinion that the abrogation of the two-thirds rule, which is in the power of the majority, would be hailed by the country at large as a forward step in politics wholly commendable.

Others Appear

As candidates whose strength justifies their being taken seriously, opposed to Roosevelt, appear Speaker Garner, Governor Ritchie, Mr. Newton D. Baker, Gov. George White and perhaps, because of the delegates' support which he possesses, Governor Murray of Oklahoma. Former Governor Smith of New York of course heads the list and is perfectly frank in proclaiming himself an active candidate. Interest naturally centers upon the Smith candidacy. It is pointed out that he made a gallant race four years ago and is entitled to another try when conditions seem more favorable.

But it seems to be an unanswerable proposition that if Roosevelt with his big block of delegates, exceeding a majority, can be deprived of the nomination by the comparatively small handful of delegates controlled by Smith, the Roosevelt forces will be quite able, and unquestionably eager to block the Smith nomination when their own leader shall have been retired.

Mr. McAdoo, now of California, will be on the floor at the head of a big delegation, and it is not probable that he will so far have forgotten the events of Madison Square Garden in 1924 as to view with any complacency whatever the nomination of the New Yorker who tied that convention up for two weeks and forced his retirement.

The position of Governor Smith is wholly unique in American politics. There are innumerable men of standing and influence in the Democratic Party who admire greatly his ability and integrity, who applaud his work as Governor of New York, many of them having supported him in that office, but who oppose with every means in their power his nomination or election to the Presidency.

Discussion is quite general here of a successor to Mayor Walker, and it is hardly overstating the case to say that there is practically a unanimity of opinion that former Governor Smith, as Mayor of New York, would add to and greatly enhance the reputation he built up as Governor, and yet even those who hold this view stoutly assert their opposition to him as a presidential candidate. His nomination would unquestionably cost the party once again many of the southern states.

Indeed, though the Governor himself vigorously insists that his position is that of a candidate, and not that of one merely seeking to defeat the aspirations of Governor Roosevelt, the fact seems to be that few delegates, or at any rate men of political experience, take his candidacy seriously.

If the talk around hotel lobbies and in the clubs is in any way indicative of the sentiment of the delegates, the man who at this moment is looked upon as most likely to profit by a deadlock in the convention is Governor Ritchie. His managers have been astute in building up friendships and in making their man the second choice of many delegations. One seldom hears a criticism of the Maryland Governor except that he has confined his agitation so rigidly to discussion of the prohibition issue that he would be a candidate with but one plank, and the election would turn into a sort of referendum on the liquor question.

Leading Democrats here are intolerant of such a situation. They insist, and with reason, that there was never an epoch in which economic conditions so thoroughly demanded political solution. Some of them take sharp issue with the statement made by me in the Monitor a few days ago to the effect that the Democratic platform would in all essentials be a replica of the Republican platform and would be free from progressive doctrine. I am told, though I don't know with how much authority, that the committee on resolutions will have urged upon it a platform of decidedly progressive qualities.

Former Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, who has been made chairman of the committee, was in bygone days an active supporter of the movement in the Democratic Party led by Bryan. He frankly declares himself as being now in favor of a measure of controlled inflation and of a very radical reduction in tariffs. These two planks opposed to the Republican declaration for retention of the gold standard and its eulogy of the present tariff will go far to commend to public favor any Democrat who may stand upon them.

Prohibition Denunciation

But Governor Ritchie has devoted himself so wholly to the denunciation of prohibition that his views, if he has any, on the currency question and the tariff are unknown to the majority of the delegates. This condition does not apply to Mr. Newton Baker of Ohio. Among many Democrats, and even among some Republicans, he is regarded as probably the strongest candidate the party could nominate. The breadth of his statesmanship is unquestioned. But against him, even before his suggestion as a possible nominee, organized labor had launched a determined drive. He is, moreover, looked upon as the attorney of great public service corporations, precisely as Roosevelt has been regarded as their enemy.

It is not suggested by any one that as President, Mr. Baker would be affected by his former relationship to these corporations. It is, however, felt that unconsciously he will be influenced by the environment of big corporate business, which ever since his retirement from public life he has sought. Long regarded as the ablest supporter of the League of Nations in the United States, he has sought to purge himself of that reputation, which is politically embarrassing. The danger is that by so doing he alienated the League's friends without winning to himself its enemies.

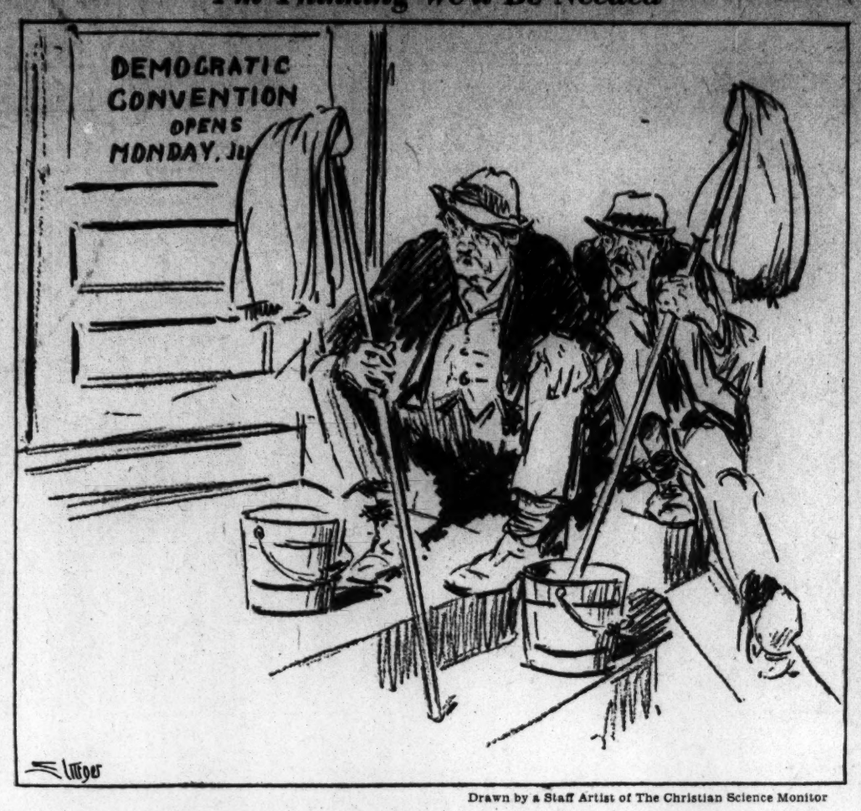
Notwithstanding all these considerations, Baker is looked upon as perhaps the strongest candidate although not the easiest one to nominate. Gov. George White of his state, Senator Bulkley, and even former Gov. James M. Cox, are all something more than receptive candidates for the nomination. With four favorite sons Ohio is likely to lose the prize.

Out of the multitude of other candidates who hope to profit by the overthrow of Roosevelt, there is not one who can be looked upon as having more than what the excellent Col. Pat Callahan is fond of referring to as "a Chinaman's chance." Lightning might reach forth and strike such a statesman as former Governor Byrd of Virginia, Joe Robinson of Arkansas, or even "Alfalfa Bill" of Oklahoma. But it is very unlikely except in one case.

I think I can discern great possibilities in Byrd of Virginia. They would be greater had he not rather unwisely failed to seek and win the friendship of the Roosevelt element. Yet he could still offer, in the event that the convention finds itself feeling around for a candidate, a political record and a personal charm which should go far. He is southern but not too far southern, and his state went Republican last time. He is an eastern man but not a minion of Wall Street, being instead one of the largest growers of apples in the whole United States. He was an earnest dry and probably still is personally, though he yielded to the general demand for a new vote on the Amendment. He is a brother of the famous Admiral, and while not needing to shine in a reflected light, does gain some luminance thereby. I suggest that his name be watched if the name of Roosevelt fails to attract the necessary two-thirds.

Should I not strike out that word "necessary?" Never was there a time when the opportunity of a Democratic convention to commend itself to public sentiment by ending the two-thirds rule was quite as favorable as it is today. Such action would of course accomplish the nomination of Roosevelt, but never can the rule be abrogated unless some candidate profits thereby. I firmly believe that the faction, if you so call it, which should take such action today would enormously gain strength. The rule has long been unpopular. It is today being invoked by such politicians as Raskob, Smith, and Shouse, to foist a minority candidate upon the party. A successful fight upon it might perhaps make enemies of these men, but the nominee would go into the campaign with the slogan which carried the Democrats to victory nearly 50 years ago, "We love him for the enemies he has made."

'I'm Thinking We'll Be Needed'



Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

WAR ANALYZED BY INSTITUTE AT WELLESLEY

Dr. Speight Summarizes Early Christian Teachings and Practice

Dr. Harold E. B. Speight, former minister of King's Chapel in Boston, now professor of Biography at Dartmouth College and literary editor of the Christian Leader, carried his class at the New England Institute of International Relations today, current at Wellesley College, along the way of summarizing the early Christian teachings and practice with respect to war.

Dr. Speight drew examples of spiritual and ethical precept from the Old and New Testament, connecting them with the modern time in which a great many people seem to have forgotten that the old precepts would still work.

Mr. Hornell Hart, professor of social economy at Bryn Mawr College, pointed out that certain easily recognized forces have underlain the formation of all political, economic and other social groups.

He suggested that the present "emergency" among nations cannot be explained by those causes which have been commonly agreed upon as having precipitated disintegrations of empires and cultures.

The present civilization, he said, is quite obviously in danger of disintegration because of fallacious exploitation and individualistic selfishness. In the past slavery, serfdom, the exploitation of provinces and colonies and the oppression of commoners by feudal nobility, have built up increasing explosive dynamics of suffering, resentment, rebellion and revolution. Selfish competition between rival groups has precipitated civil and international wars.

Equally, there have been exploitations which, in modern civilization, have proved disastrous though they have been subtler in their constituency than those of the past, he said. Stock market manipulations, advertising for profit regardless of consumer benefit, profit seeking regardless of employee security and "development" of markets among backward peoples, he indicated as having contributed to the present disorderly state of affairs.

Modern nationalistic selfishness, he continued, has brought ruthless competition for raw materials and markets, the attempt to carry on international trade in a purely exploitive fashion, with the idea of enriching one's own nation at the expense of all others, these elements of behavior have resulted in national and international suspicion, fear and provocative armaments.

Prof. Sidney Fay of Harvard College continued his discussion of the origins of the World War, citing certain instances of colonization on the part of Germany and other European nations fraught with difficulty due to the aggressive attitude taken by neighbors.

Earthquake-Proof Buildings Sought

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 25 (AP)—An earthquake-proof building is the goal of Dr. Theodore von Karman and Dr. M. Biot of California Institute of Technology.

Dr. von Karman described to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, whose convention closes at Yale today, studies of the amount of shock which various types of buildings have undergone in Japan, South America and California. Their researches are being conducted at the institute's Guggenheim aeronautical laboratory.

Pointing out that reinforced concrete is superior to steel in absorbing the shocks, Dr. von Karman's personal belief is that buildings should be constructed to shake "with the ryhthm of the earth's movements."

British Link Hoover Plan and Confidence

(Continued from Page 1)

the powers might disarm—if they felt so inclined.

Hence the welcome Downing Street now gives to President Hoover's clear-cut proposals. They provide, as it were, a fulcrum like that for which Archimedes, the architect and Greek philosopher, begged, so that he might move the world. Accordingly when Sir John Simon goes back to Geneva he will be charged with using the Hoover fulcrum to the best of his powers to bring the world back to stability and confidence.

Dutch Unions Favor Plan

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, June 25 (AP)—The Congress of the Netherlands Federation of Trades Unions, representing a membership of 350,000 workers, Thursday sent an appeal to the disarmament conference to accept President Hoover's proposals.

Churches Back Arms Cut

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—President Hoover's proposal for a reduction in world armaments yesterday received the unqualified approval of the administrative committee of the Federal Council of Churches.

in Milton and Wakefield, the bid being awarded Amos D. Bridges & Sons of Hazardville, Conn., at a cost of $73,883.29; three miles in Ossipee, awarded Lane Construction Company of Meriden, Conn., for $62,831.20; one mile in South Merrimack, to Winslow & Cummings Co. of Nashua, for $15,485.50.

Music

Boston Music Notes

Now that hope of a Chicago Opera season next winter seems to have vanished, Mr. Fortune Gallo, of the San Carlo Grand Opera Company, steps into the breach with announcement of a two-weeks season in October. This company has not been heard here for several years. Mr. Gallo promises, for pieces infrequently performed, "The Secret of Suzanne," in English, "Andrea Chénier," "Thaïs" and "The Jewels of the Madonna"; and, from the more familiar repertory, "Lohengrin," "Aïda," "Tosca," "Hansel und Gretel," "Rigoletto," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci," "La Forza del Destino," "Bohème," "Trovatore," "Carmen" and "Faust." Mr. Carlo Peroni will again be the musical director. Mr. Gallo purposes a $3 top.

The Symphony Hall Pop concerts will close their forty-seventh season next Saturday evening. On the final program Mr. Arthur Fiedler will include the Gershwin "Rhapsody in Blue" and Wagnerian excerpts. The Request program will have its third performance tomorrow evening. The Gershwin Concerto in F will be repeated Thursday evening, with Mr. J. M. Sanromá as soloist.

ROOSEVELT THANKS CHICAGO LEADERS

ALBANY, N. Y., June 25 (AP)—Appearing more confident of victory than ever, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt prepared to depart for a weekend at his Hyde Park home today after thanking his leaders at Chicago for their efforts.

The thanks were given last night by telephone. The Governor spoke to 40 leaders of the Roosevelt movement in conference at Chicago, and his words were amplified in the conference room by a loudspeaker. After his words of gratitude for what his managers are doing, each of the conferees said a word of greeting to the Governor. The amplifying device is a new adaptation. It permits every one in a room to hear the voice at the other end of the wire.

Tonight at the Pops

Marche Militaire ..... Schubert
"Unfinished Symphony," First Movement ..... Schubert
"Pathetic Symphony," No. 6, Third Movement ..... Tchaikovsky
Hungarian March, "Rakoczy". Berlioz
"The Animals' Carnival," Grand Zoological Fantasia ..... Saint-Saëns
(Solo violoncello, J. Langendoen)
Pianists: Messrs. J. Sanromá and L. Litwin)
"Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes" Arranged for String Orchestra by Alfred Pochon
Prelude to "Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg" ..... Wagner
"The Cat and the Fiddle," Selection ..... Kern
"Two Hearts in ¾ Time," Waltz ..... Stolz
"Wintergreen for President," from "Of Thee I Sing" ..... Gershwin

EVENTS TONIGHT

Norwich Club of Boston: Ladies' Night, games and entertainment, 172 State Street, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Carmen," film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every week day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art. Opening June 24. Modern American Prints. Etchings by Goya. Woodcuts of the Far East. American silver by John Coney. Designs in Color by Anne Allen. British Etchings, 1650-1850. Engravings by Stefano della Bella. Modern French prints.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Exhibition of American paintings. Also, on ground floor, Boston Society of Architects' unemployment benefit exhibition of miniature models of "Interiors of Tomorrow." Through July 2.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schwree Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

GEORGIC ON FIRST VOYAGE

Sailing from Liverpool on its initial voyage today, the Georgic, second motorship to be built for the White Star Line's fleet, is to reach New York in time to receive the plaudits of America on July 4, it was announced at the local office of the company. Capt. F. F. Summers, 33 years with the White Star Line, and who has commanded the Britannic since that vessel came out, is now on the bridge of the Georgic.

FLAG TO SYMBOLIZE RENEWED SHIP ROUTE

A silk flag of the city of Boston, presented by the Boston Port Authority to the mayor of St. Georges, Bermuda, last March, is to be displayed on the dock at St. Georges July 16, when the steamer Prince Henry sails from that port for Boston, according to information received by Mr. Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Port Authority.

The flag was presented when the Canadian National Steamships inaugurated direct service between Boston and St. Georges. The service was interrupted by stranding of the steamer Prince David near St. Georges and the display is to mark the resumption of the direct water connection.

ROAD WORK BEGINS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 25—Work on three new stretches of New Hampshire highway will be begun immediately, following the action of Gov. John G. Winant and his executive council in awarding construction contracts. Costs will be lower than for several years, competitive bidding having been keener than usual.

Projects approved for 1932 construction include nearly four miles

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

8:15 p. m.—NBC, "Skippy"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, National Open Golf match.
9:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
9:30 Monologues; announcements; news.
9:45 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
7:15 Ethel Grenier, popular songs.
7:25 Y. M. C. A. Camp Information.
7:30 Pauline Bannister, soprano.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Civic Concerts Program; Rachel Morton; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, "K-7"; dramatic sketch.
9:00 NBC, National Open Golf match.
9:15 NBC, Pop Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, Symphony Hall.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; Bert Lahr; George Olsen's Music.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Pre-convention talk, Floyd Gibbons.
11:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 p. m.—Eddie Dean's Orchestra.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Y. M. C. A. Camp Information.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:45 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
7:45 Edward MacHugh, baritone; trio.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
9:30 NBC, "First Nighter"; sketch.
10:00 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Twenty Fingers of Harmony."
10:45 News; weather; time.
11:00 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 "Dick and Dick," popular harmony.
11:30 Louis Weir, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "Captain Whopper"; organ.
6:30 Big Brother's Debating Society.
6:45 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
7:15 CBS, William Hall; orchestra.
7:30 "Rajput"; transcription.
7:45 CBS, The Street Singer.
8:00 CBS, Armenian National Chorus.
8:15 CBS, Popular programs.
8:45 CBS, Talk, Orestes H. Caldwell.
9:00 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, United States Army Band.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Duchin Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Belle Forbes Cutter; orchestra.
5:45 Instrumental trio; soloist.
6:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball scores.
6:36 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
6:45 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 "Do Re Mi," female trio.
7:45 Piano recital, Elizabeth T. Behnke.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 "Getting the News," "Tip" O'Neill.
8:45 Negro spiritual recital.
9:00 "Operetta in Miniature."
9:30 Le Paradis Dance Band.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, "What the Democrats Should Accomplish," Mr. James A. Reed.
10:45 CBS, "Coral Islanders."
11:00 CBS, popular programs.

FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 26

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:30 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:15 p. m.—Jewish Twilight Hour.
12:45 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Boston RKO program.
1:30 Charles Little, violinist.
1:45 "Hints on Better English."
2:00 Greek Orthodox Church Choir.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountains sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 Prims Sisters, popular songs.
4:30 NBC, "Pastels"; music; poetry.
4:45 NBC, "Le Trio Charmante."
5:00 NBC, Cleveland Orchestra.
6:30 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 NBC, Balkan Mountain Men.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
9:45 NBC, Spitalny Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, American Jewish Congress; speaker.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time; announcements.
11:30 NBC, "Mood Oriental."
11:45 NBC, American Legion Program.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:45 a. m.—Church of the Unity.
12:00 noon—Y. M. C. A. Camp Information.
12:15 p. m.—"Old Hank Penny."
12:30 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
12:45 Principato Hawaiians.
1:00 Morey Pearl and his orchestra.
1:45 Talk, "Romance of Politics."
2:00 Unitarian Hour; talk; choir.
2:30 NBC and local dance music.
3:30 NBC, 48th Highlanders Band.
4:00 NBC, "Songs of Home Sweet Home."
4:30 NBC, Friendly Hour.
5:00 NBC, "Sabbath Reveries."
5:30 NBC, Balalaika Orchestra; soloists.
5:45 Musical lecture, Gil Hamlin.
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:15 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
6:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Rhythm Concert; May Breen, soloist.
7:00 "Makers of a Greater Boston."
7:15 De Marco Girls, trio.
7:30 NBC, Three Bakers; Sylvia Froos.
8:00 Pat Henry's Southern Rebels; Ray Meyers, narrator.
8:30 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party; male quartet.
9:45 Dramatic sketch.
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:15 Perce Leonard, minstrel.
11:30 Organ recital, Arthur Martel.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

11:00 a. m.—Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"The Old Refrain"; organ.
12:30 Nationaleers; ensemble.
2:00 CBS, Thirty Minute Men.
2:30 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:00 CBS, Symphonie Hour; orchestra.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
5:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; quartet; band.
5:30 CBS, "Poet's Gold"; music.
5:45 CBS, Little Jack Little.
6:00 CBS, Ballad Hour.
6:30 Studio period; news.
6:45 Organ recital and soloist.
7:00 CBS, "The World's Business."
7:15 CBS, Chicago Knights.
7:45 CBS, Sylvania Orchestra; quartet.
8:00 CBS, Sketch, "Romeo and Juliet."
8:30 Harlequin Ensemble.
8:45 "What Women Can Do to Help the Depression."
9:00 CBS, Toscha Seidel; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Parade of Melodies.
10:00 Grier Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 Newbridge Male Quartet.
10:45 Eckhardt's Ambassadors.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 to 1:00 a. m.—CBS popular programs.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-218m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple.
12:00 noon—CBS, "The Voice of St. Louis."
12:30 p. m.—CBS, "Street Singer."
12:45 CBS, Emery Deutsch's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, "Builders of America."
1:30 CBS, Community Center Recital.
2:00 Organ recital, Edward Allen.
2:30 Automobile races from Rockingham Park.
6:00 Organ and soloist.
6:15 News; time; baseball.
6:30 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 CBS, William Hall; trio; band.
9:00 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Gem Highlights: Denny orchestra; celebrity program.
10:30 CBS, Ziegfeld Radio Show: final.
11:00 CBS, Gaucho Ensemble.

Monday's Features

WEEI

11:30 a. m.—NBC, Democratic national convention: opening session; keynote speech, Senator Alben Barkley; observers.

WBZ

11:15 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
11:30 Same as WEEI.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Résumé of convention, William Hard.

WNAC

11:00 a. m.—CBS, Democratic convention breakfast, Stevens Hotel, Chicago.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Convention reports.

WAAB

10:30 a. m.—CBS, Convention reports.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Philadelphia, Fred Hoey, reporting.

LINE HONORS FRIED WITH HIGH COMMAND

Capt. George Fried, commander of the United States liner President Roosevelt, famous for his notable rescues at sea, has been promoted to take command of the line's new vessel, the Manhattan, it is announced by local officials of the line.

When the President Roosevelt arrives at New York from Hamburg, July 15, he will be relieved of his present duties and assume command of the Manhattan when it sails on her first voyage Aug. 10, from New York to Cobh, Plymouth, Havre and Hamburg.

SALEM POST OFFICE

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—The Treasury Department has awarded the contract for construction of the Salem, Mass., post office to the Louis B. Cadairo Company, Boston, at $185,000. It must be completed in 390 calendar days.

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MORE INTEREST IN GOVERNMENT, ROTARY PROJECT

District Governors Leave Seattle With Message for Home Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., June 25—Loyalty to one's nation and disloyalty to mankind is a long-entertained fetish that Rotary International can do much to destroy, Mr. Chester W. Rowell of California told the Rotarians in convention here.

Mr. Rowell urged an enlightened patriotism that shall educate people to the realization of duties to the nation and the world. Rotary, acting through its members as individuals, can provide as many ambassadors of international understanding as there are members in its organization, he indicated.

New officers were announced as: President, Mr. Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico; treasurer, Mr. Rufus F. Chapin, Chicago; directors, Mr. James H. Beatty, British Columbia; Mr. Wilfred Andrews, England; Mr. Allan H. Bagg, Massachusetts; Mr. J. Murray Hill, Kentucky; Mr. Carl E. Stebb, Ohio; Mr. Harry C. Brown, Colorado; Mr. David J. Reese, California; and abroad, Señor Ernesto J. Aguilar, Mexico; Mr. Kurt Belfrage, Sweden; Mr. G. Fred Birks, Australia; Signor Biagio Borriello, Italy, and Señor Luis Machado Y. Ortego, Cuba.

Following adjournment the new president and the directors conferred with the 77 new district governors on the program for the coming year. These governors are to convey to the Rotary clubs throughout the world the objectives determined upon at this convention, especially the one of promoting internationalism.

The governors will also take back to their various clubs the concept that Rotary should unofficially at least interest itself in government rather than leaving this concern to the politicians exclusively.

Boston was selected as the place for the 1933 convention. The registration committee reported 5129 delegates in attendance. Of about 3500 Rotary clubs in the world, 1893 were represented.

Hoover Attacks 'Pork Barrel' in Relief Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

ately ready and therefore can begin the employment of men.

The Senate has also adopted the principle for which I have asked for $300,000,000 loans from the Reconstruction Corporation to the state governments who are not able otherwise to finance their relief of distress. While these features in the Wagner and the Garner bills are not in the form and are not as well safeguarded as they should be, they are in line with major objectives I have been advocating.

On the other hand, I intensely regret that these major provisions for relief of unemployment in both the Garner and the Wagner bills should have been made the vehicle for committing the Federal Treasury to the expenditure of from $500,000,000 to $1,200,000,000 for non-productive public works, because these provisions have the triple vice of being a charge on the taxpayer, of unbalancing the budget and of providing only a small amount of employment, and that to a large extent in localities where it is not needed.

Impose Future Costs

Any study of many of these public works provisions will indicate plainly their pork barrel characteristics. A large part of the expenditures proposed are wasteful in the present times. They impose tremendous future costs on the people for maintenance; they are not economically needed. Much of it represents a squandering of public money. Much of it is mechanicalized work. The reports of the different technical bureaus of the Government show that they would produce direct employment during the next year to an average of less than 100,000 men out of the many million unemployed.

These expenditures cannot be recovered; they must be met by the taxpayer now or in the future. In order to execute them appropriations must be made to different departments and thus a deficiency created in the budget of anywhere from $500,000,000 to $1,300,000,000.

Such a deficiency cannot be disguised by accounting phrases. We have worked for four months in heart-breaking struggle to bring about a balanced budget. We have imposed $1,100,000,000 in taxes upon the people; we have reduced Government expenditures by $600,000,000 or $700,000,000 through which many Government employees will have lost employment, all in order that we might maintain the integrity of federal credit. To start now to break down that credit and stability will result in the eventual unemployment of far more men than this comparatively few who are benefited. We cannot restore employment in the United States by these methods.

It would be far better to increase the authorization to the Reconstruction Corporation to make loans for reproductive work which will be repaid by the additional amounts proposed for non-productive public works than to resort to these dangerous courses. It also would give more actual and continued employment.

Irrespective of Needs

There is another phase of the bill as passed which is disheartening. The $300,000,000 which I recommended should be loaned to such states as are unable to finance care of their own distress were to be made on proper loan terms, and the whole sum was to be available for application to the points of need. It has been transformed into a pork-barrel operation by being apportioned among all states according to population, irrespective of their needs.

The amounts assignable to states which have major burdens of unemployment are insufficient for their purpose and the great majority of states which have the ability and will to take care of their own are now invited to dip into the Federal Treasury.

It was unfortunate also that the provision for agricultural relief through the Reconstruction Corporation was omitted. The authority is needed to assure term credits for storage carrying of these commodities so as to restore orderly marketing in the normal way. That proposal is the most fundamental of all in agricultural relief and could stop the debacle in agricultural prices. These products are today stagnant because of the fear of manufacturers, processors and dealers that they cannot be sure of continuous credits at fixed rates to carry their stocks in normal fashion and thus the burden of carrying national reserves is thrust on the farmer with the result of demoralization of prices.

There is, however, a possibility of immediately rectifying these destructive factors and delinquencies of the bill. The Senate bill and the House bill differ totally in text. I am advised that it is within the power of the conferees to rewrite the bill perfecting the fine, constructive provisions and eliminating these wholly destructive proposals. I earnestly hope that this may be done.

SOAP TAX ABSORBED BY LEVER BROTHERS

The federal 5 per cent tax on sales of toilet soaps, effective last Tuesday, will be absorbed by the Lever Brothers Company, one of the leading soap manufacturers in the country, in connection with its products, rather than pass the burden on to the ultimate consumer.

A letter announcing this decision was sent by the company to grocers and druggists throughout the country. As a result thousands of letters have been received from retail stores commending this action. In the letter the Lever Company said that "because the strain on the family pocketbook is already so severe, we are anxious to avoid any advance in over-the-counter prices of your products. Under these circumstances, we have determined until further notice to pay the federal sales tax ourselves."

'Collector of Islands'

The Christian Science Monitor

PERCY WAXMAN

'Popular' Stories Championed By Pictorial Review Editor

Line Drawn in Waxman Régime Against Sugary Fiction and Juvenile Gloom—Women's Magazines Hold Place Even in Times of Stress

MAGAZINE EDITORS SERIES
Sixth of Seven Articles

By JANET MABIE

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As I begin to think about presenting to you Mr. Percy Waxman, widely known as the editor of Pictorial Review, I perceive that, throughout the conversations with all these editors, I did not hear any intimate that the much-advertised business recession had blighted their magazines. Seven people who do not feel that the times have destroyed their handiwork seem to me as notable a discovery as a new star.

Unfortunately I did not observe this phenomenon in time to ask each one anything specific about it. But, beyond my deserts, I find some meager words, put down on the margin of a newspaper I had with me when I talked with Mr. Waxman which I therefore lift out of the sequence of the conversation because they make a good background against which to introduce Mr. Waxman.

He said that in a time of stress the women's magazines maintain their equilibrium far better than other publications because they have made a definite place for themselves, and their subscribers resist giving them up. That fact must be very heartening to the circulation managers; and it is good for the subscribers, too, in the same way that it was good for the Englishman who lived in the bush alone for 20 years to dress for dinner every night, though there were only natives to see him.

Mr. Waxman is a slight man and his features are modeled with a certain spare delicacy. After a while his speech loses a certain early clipped stiffness. He has a good, rounded sense of humor, though he does not shower it about prodigally. Until he tells you he was born in Australia you wonder about the slight curl in his speech.

Interviewed Peripatetically

It was an itinerant sort of interview, beginning in his office, proceeding somewhat raggedly to a flat in the Fifty-fifth Street Hotel, to street corners, rushing through traffic down the long slope of Fifth Avenue to a corner on Tenth Street, with no time to deal with several new ideas which had appeared like genii . . .

Mr. Waxman's voice was heavier there than in his office. It seems the idea of a holiday in Majorca had just struck him. Why Majorca? Well, he had always "collected" islands—New Zealand, Tasmania, such places. And what did he do with the islands, when he had —er—collected them? Oh, bragged about them.

Naturally we talk of magazines, Mr. Waxman liking editing magazines with the especial pleasure a man who writes himself can have in editing, a pleasure separate and distinct from that given a man who does not write, but simply mines around among other people's jewels, selecting those he will set for himself.

Mr. Waxman agrees with Mr. Bigelow, editor of Good Housekeeping, that the editor of a national magazine may be in New York but he must not be of it. He may go everywhere, know all the people in that slightly muddled pattern called metropolitan life, do all the things of the moment, but he must keep himself an onlooker unless the large bulk of his circulation is going to become a great company of strangers to him.

"Most of our readers still keep an active acquaintance with strawberry festivals, are God-fearing people who live simply. They don't want us to imply that the antics of a handful of New Yorkers are life. We are apt to lose our perspective here; we become downright provincial.

"You'd be surprised how much in the way of actual news is brought to me by people who only visit in New York occasionally. Lots of times they know more about what is going on here than we do ourselves. You could analyze the viewpoints of lots of us here as having the width of a stick of spaghetti; yet we indulge ourselves in the belief that anyone living outside New York is—well, a 'hick.'"

If you will believe it, Mr. Waxman told me that he still knew the meaning of the "Emersonian pursuits" which are supposed to belong several decades back and to have been forgotten. He does not agree with those who hold that it is impossible to live quietly in New York, without growing moss on one's back.

"Of course we have to look out; many prominent writers live in or or near New York. Leading critics and writers of widely read literary columns, too. They have advanced tastes and ideas. They pride themselves on a keen appreciation for the new in the arts, particularly if it is slightly above the heads of the common people," he said.

Cheap Plotting Not Wanted

"We all know each other; we lunch and dine together, belong to the same clubs and, generally speaking, possess equivalent mental calibers, education, backgrounds and tastes. So it is easy to be tempted to forget that the magazine we edit is going to 2,500,000 persons who are much more nearly average in tastes and ideas.

"An editor's literary friends prod him about the 'popular' stuff he runs, his happy endings and general air of sweetness and light. He goes through a craven phase, delivering a sop to Cerberus in the form of something sufficiently 'advanced' to be charmingly unintelligible, but much of that will certainly jeopardize circulation, as soon as subscribers catch on to what the editor is up to.

"Nevertheless, I can still roundly defend 'popular' stories. Not trash, badly written, with cheap plotting. I mean stories of romance, adventure, mystery, success, even failure, which deal with real life, though not sordidly or in the way of morbid realism.

Artificial Gloom Rejected

"Stories that are exaggeratedly Pollyannaish, or artificially gloomy never have had any place in Pictorial Review. Mental immaturity makes gloom artistic. Very young writers want to write in a tragic vein. Their heroes are pale and thin. When the writer grows up, mentally, his heroes grow fat and cheerful."

At this juncture Mr. Waxman looked at his watch. "My!" he cried, "I must fly down town. Which way are you going? Come on. Not to hurry you, but . . ."

There was a great scurrying down the hall. I had never seen a magazine editor run down the hall before.

In the elevator Mr. Waxman said, "Where were we?" but the spell was gone. You cannot take literary temperatures in an elevator lit like a monk's cell. In the street, traffic roared We skipped along.

"Where are you going?"

"Tenth Street, East."

"I am going to Lüchow's."

"And when you get to Majorca?"

Perhaps a Play or Novel

"Maybe a play. I've got one in my system, as who hasn't?"

"And if not a play?"

"Maybe a novel. Who knows?"

The lights on the Avenue were with us on the dash down town. The cab was driven in a frolicsome fashion and little excavations in the street were nothing.

As we swung into Tenth Street Mr. Waxman said, "Oh, I was going to tell you . . ."

And I said, "Oh, and I was going to ask you . . ."

And then he left for Majorca, and I stayed behind in the States.

However, it seems that the New York idea has small place on a national magazine.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Lou Matheny, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Agnes B. Slaymaer, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Constance A. Hubner, New Brunswick, N. J.
Miss Alyce W. Hubner, New Brunswick, N. J.
George F. Sharp, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Bessie B. Sharp, Cleveland, Ohio.
Serge Payne, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Harold Lipes, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Mrs. Lillian L. Smith, Indianapolis, Ind.
Frances E. Adams, Evanston, Ill.
Helen E. Donathen, Chicago, Ill.
Erma Donathen, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. M. I. Haselden, Montreal, Can.
Anna M. Brown, Reading, Penna.
Thelma C. Haus, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Janet Pendleton, Red Gap, Vancouver, B. C.
I. B. Pendleton, Red Gap, Vancouver, B. C.
H. D. Cooley Jr., Bronxville, N. Y.
Mrs. H. D. Cooley Jr., Bronxville, N. Y.
Miss Marion Cooley, Bronxville, N. Y.
Mrs. Louise T. Cohn, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Miss Ellen C. Syvertsen, Cleveland, Ohio.
Glen Davis, Schenectady, N. Y.
Mrs. Elizabeth Weiant, Newark, Ohio.
Mrs. Fannie B. Webb, Newark, Ohio.
Mrs. Anna J. Wood, Newark, Ohio.
Mrs. Florence B. Mason, Grand Mere, P. Q., Can.
Mrs. Mabel T. Jackson, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. C. Retzer, Coconut Grove, Fla.
Miss U. Weiffenback, Coconut Grove, Fla.
Mrs. Lottie E. Christie, Lorne Park, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. Ida George, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. M. B. Mather, South Bend, Ind.
Miss Frances S. Williams, Lynchburg, Va.
Mrs. Harriett C. Shea, Evanston, Ill.
Dorothy Dillon, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Lillian H. Poe, Baltimore, Md.
Frank K. Poe, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Katherine K. Smith, Seattle, Wash.
Miss Elsie B. Broeckhaus, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Mrs. H. Brown, Methuen, Mass.
Mrs. P. Ward, Methuen, Mass.
P. Ward, Methuen, Mass.
Mrs. A. Myers, Methuen, Mass.
A. Myers, Methuen, Mass.
Miss L. Mabel Wagner, Atlantic City, N. J.
Mrs. George N. White, Toronto, Ont., Can.
Miss C. M. White, Toronto, Ont., Can.
Miss Olive Bond, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Aldwyth Bond-Nelson, Buffalo, N. Y.
Serena E. Vail, E. Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Mary C. Frederick, Lakewood, Ohio.
Miss Florence B. Pissell, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Carrie A. Hastings, Lewiston, Idaho.
Lieut. K. L. Hastings, U. S. Army.
Mrs. Ethel H Young, Lake City, Minn.
A. L. Young, Lake City, Minn.
C. W. York, Detroit, Mich.
W. O. Campbell, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Emma L. Hillman, Miami, Fla.
O. H. Wilcox, Rapid City, S. D.
Mrs. May H. Wilcox, Rapid City, S. D.
Marian Wilcox, Rapid City, S. D.
Gale Wilcox, Rapid City, S. D.
George Wilcox, Rapid City, S. D.
Miss Laura E. Lovett, Sunnyside, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Nellie B. Bousfield, Grand Rapids, Mich
Mrs. Pauline K. Mattes, Kansas City, Mo.
Marion Anna Mattes, Kansas City, Mo.
Paul R. Mattes, Kansas City, Mo.
Betty Mattes, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss Ann E Whittaker, Schenectady, N. Y.
Mrs. Kathryn J. Chute, Hollywood, Calif.
Ferris R. Arthur, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. W. S. Turner, Hammonton, N. J.
W. S. Turner, Hammonton, N. J.
Mrs. Lena Moore, Atlantic City, N. J.
Mrs. W. A. French, Atlantic City, N. J.
W. A. French, Atlantic City, N. J.
Mrs. G. F. Towne, Chicago, Ill.
G. F. Towne, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Emma M. Geiger, Rochester, N. Y.

Allen to Direct Hoover Publicity

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—At the request of President Hoover, Mr. Henry J. Allen, former United States Senator from Kansas, yesterday agreed to handle publicity for the Republican presidential campaign.

After a conference with the President, Mr. Allen said principal publicity headquarters would be established in Chicago and branch offices in Washington and New York. He indicated present plans call for Mr. James L. West, publicity director for the national committee, to head the activities in Washington.

Mr. Allen will take over his post at once. He was director of publicity for Mr. Hoover in 1928. Shortly after the election of Mr. Charles Curtis to the Vice-Presidency, Mr. Allen was appointed to succeed him as Senator from Kansas, but was defeated the following year.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN FAVOR WORLD COURT

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 25 (AP)—The north Atlantic section of the American Association of University Women yesterday went on record as favoring the World Court and as being opposed to reductions in educational appropriations. A copy of the resolution favoring the World Court was to be sent each senator of the sections represented at the conference.

It was announced the next national conference of the association will be held in Minneapolis, Minn., May 17 to 20, next year. The international conference will take place in Edinburgh, Scot., July 27 to Aug. 4, 1932. The north Atlantic section accepted the invitation of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., for its next session.

FOOD RELIEF BILL PASSED

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—The Senate yesterday passed a bill authorizing the Red Cross to use an additional 50,000,000 bushels of Farm Board wheat for relief.

HIGH SCHOOLS OF BOSTON HOLD GRADUATIONS

Thousands of Students Receive Diplomas for Completing Courses

Milestones in the careers of thousands of Boston high school students were marked last night and yesterday afternoon, when several schools held their annual graduation exercises. Besides diplomas, numerous scholarships and honor prizes were awarded to deserving students.

A total of 230 boys graduated from the Public Latin School at exercises held at Roxbury Memorial High School. Robert D. Sall, Newton A. Levine and Sidney D. Hoffman, respectively, received the Francis Gardner, Moses Merrill and Arthur Irving Fiske scholarships, given each year to the three highest ranking graduates. Mayor James M. Curley was the principal speaker.

The largest graduating class in Boston schools was that which received diplomas from the Roxbury Memorial High School at Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. This class totaled 653 girls. Gertrude A. Rogers received recognition as the highest honor pupil in the class.

The exercises of the South Boston High School were held in the school hall last night. Miss Harriett A. Johnson received the highest honors for scholarship. Winners of the John H. Bird scholarships were Delphine B. Campbell, Ethel C. Doherty, Catherine A. Dunn and Edith Robertson. Dr. Charles E. Mackey of the Boston School Committee was the main speaker.

A total of 152 girls graduated from the High School of Practical Arts last night. Mary K. Brace, Mildred L. Cadagan, Adelaide A. Toombs and Winifred Hutchings received scholarships.

The High School of Commerce graduated 275 students at its exercises in the school auditorium. Mr. Maurice A. Tobin of the school committee spoke.

Mr. William R. Reilly, chairman of the school committee, and Mr. Richard J. Lane of the Department of School Buildings spoke at the Boston Trade School exercises last night. Mr. Reilly also presented the diplomas to the 132 boy graduates at the East Boston High School yesterday afternoon.

Mechanic Arts High School graduated 235 boys at its exercises. Mr. Edwin F. Field, acting head master, was the principal speaker. Mr. Michael J. Downey, assiseant superintendent of schools, presented the diplomas.

Diplomas were given to 532 girl graduates of the Dorchester High School for Girls at the Codman Square Theater. The exercises of the Dorchester High School for Boys were held in the school. Hyde Park High School graduated its students at the school auditorium, and the Charlestown exercises were held in the Charlestown High School.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, probably with occasional showers, tonight and Sunday; partly warmer tonight; moderate westerly winds.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers late tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers tonight and probably Sunday morning; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness; slightly warmer tonight, followed by showers in north portion; Sunday probably showers.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight; probably showers.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds, possibly strong over south portion; weather becoming overcast, followed by showers over south portion Sunday and over north portion late tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	70	76	Montreal ...	60	62
Bismarck ...	58	82	Nantucket ...	64	64
Boston	64	69	New Orleans.	82	92
Buffalo	58	64	New York ...	64	74
Calgary	48	68	Norfolk, Va.	70	80
Charleston ..	80	92	North Platte.	68	88
Chicago	72	82	Philadelphia.	68	78
Cincinnati ...	68	82	Phoenix, Ariz.	78	110
Denver	62	84	Pittsburgh ...	66	76
Eastport, Me.	60	60	Portland, Me.	62	64
Hatteras	80	80	Raleigh	74	86
Honolulu, T.H.	..	80	St. Louis ...	76	90
7p.m. June24	76	..	St. Paul	68	90
Helena, Mont.	60	82	Salt Lake City	70	90
Huron, S. D.	68	92	San Francisco	54	70
Jacksonville.	80	96	Santa Fe, N.M.	56	76
Kansas City.	74	90	Seattle	52	70
Key West ...	84	90	Tampa	82*	94
Los Angeles .	62	80	Washington.	70	80
Memphis	76	92	Wichita, Kan.	72	86
Miami, Fla. .	80	88	Williston, N.D.	62	78

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight saving time June 25.
B—Maximum June 24.

High Tides at Boston
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Saturday 6 p. m., Sunday 6:17 a. m.
Height of tides 8.4 feet, 8.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

BURDETT COLLEGE HOLDS EXERCISES

Diplomas were presented to 421 students last night at the fifty-third annual graduation exercises of Burdett College held in Tremont Temple. This year's class is the largest ever to graduate from the college.

Dr. Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of Boston public schools, delivered the graduation address, telling the class that "if we are to succeed and carry the civilization of the world to greater heights, we will have to find some other influence to take the place of the 'will to acquire,' something higher and finer."

Mr. Fred H. Burdett, president of the college, presented the diplomas to the graduates, being assisted by Mr. Charles Fred Burdett and Mr. H. B. Wells, vice-presidents. Mr. Harold A. Larsen of Somerville acted as marshal, and Mr. T. Jerome Callahan of Woburn and Mr. William A. Weed of Watertown, assistant marshals.

Intelligent Use Of Resources Is Credit Men's Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, June 25 — Having moved during the week along lines parallel with those going out of the White House and Congress to reconstruct American financial foundations, the National Association of Credit Men closed its thirty-seventh annual convention here today. By acclamation it pledged itself to "the firm conviction that if we but use intelligently and coöperatively the resources we so generously possess the recuperative processes will soon begin."

The association heard what was called here the "opening gun" of the presidential campaign. The speaker was Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa, keynoter at the Republican national convention in Chicago. He declared the principal issue to be the record of the Hoover Administration.

"Today there is not a single unit in the economic fabric which has not asked personal aid from the President," he asserted. "For this reason, tasks have been herculean, yet the President has accepted each additional burden and out of an abundance of energy, courage and intellect supplied us with all the collective leadership that this nation has seen in the last four years."

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the strengthening of the Federal Land Bank system, enlargement of the rediscount facilities of the Federal Reserve Banks, and many other constructive steps, both national and international, taken under the leadership of President Hoover, were cited by the Iowan as having had the effect of preventing the collapse of many basically sound institutions."

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$5.00 via PROVIDENCE LINE

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$10.00 GOOD FOR 30 DAYS

Staterooms: $1.00 to $3.00

FALL RIVER LINE
Special boat train with De Luxe Coaches leaves South Station every day at 5:00 p. m. Steamer due New York at 6:00 a. m. *Hand Baggage checked free from Station to Steamer.*

PROVIDENCE LINE
Train leaves South Station daily at 5:00 p. m. Free *motor coach* transfer at Providence to wharf. Steamer due New York at 6:00 a. m.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

BUY YOUR TICKETS IN ADVANCE
Reservations and Tickets at South Station, Back Bay and Consolidated Ticket Office, 67 Franklin Street. Phone HUBbard 6500.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HARVARD WINS VARSITY RACE

Crimson Defeats Yale Over Four-Mile Course by 3½ Lengths

HARVARD-YALE RACES FOR 1932

Varsity Eights

Harvard ..... 21m. 29s.

Junior Varsity Eights

Harvard ..... *8m. ⅝s.

Freshman Eights

Yale ..... *8m. 16⅕s.

Combination Eights

Yale ..... 10m. 25s.

*1½ miles.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 25—The din and clamor of exultant and boisterous sons of Harvard has quieted down today to a full realization and appreciation of the great captainless crew which outrowed, outgamed and outdistanced a good Yale crew on the Thames River here yesterday. Awaiting the start at Bartlett's Cove were partisans with two hopes, Harvard followers merely hopeful but far from downcast, and Eli supporters just begging for a parade. Many critics, impartial to either crew, were unable to give Harvard a chance; but those close to Harvard were completely vindicated in their opinion that the Crimson was capable of winning.

Perhaps this race will not go down in history because of any particular achievement, for there were no especially thrilling features and it was far from record time; but it could and probably will be classed as an upset. The Cassedy-stroked boat might well have been out for a brush with its jayvee compatriots, for the time was only 21m. 29s. and Yale finished in 21m. 42s. Harvard simply did not attempt to go after fast time.

Not since Leader's truly great crews began to reign supreme has an eight rowed such a cool, calculating, killing race here on the Thames. This Harvard eight started and finished, in appearance, as though it was following orders to the letter. It took the lead, lost it by a few feet at the half-mile mark, regained it and held on to it to the three-mile mark awaiting an expected challenge; but, with none forthcoming, slowly increased the margin to about two lengths on the stretch. Yale's bid here was merely a gesture and probably without meaning to be ironical, Stroke Cassedy completely ignored the Eli effort until the last eighth of a mile when he lashed out his oar with the speed of unused power to lift the shell to a lead of three and one-half lengths as the Crimson crew shot over the finish line.

Watch "Cassedy Boy"

Pre-race stories and discussions were featuring about how much Yale would win by and how the Eli would compare with California's Golden Bears in the Olympic tryouts at Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass. Today the Elis are mostly forgotten in the same discussions, for the Crimson partisans cannot resist telling how they believe Harvard could have stretched out that 3½ lengths to five or more, and in the same breath they tell you to watch that "Cassedy boy" against the Golden Bears.

This Harvard eight is satisfied to have defeated Yale and is not unmindful of the fact that it has beaten a Leader-coached varsity crew two years in succession. But they have been given an added reward as they have been granted permission to enter the Olympic tryouts and the oarsmen will report at the boathouse on the Charles River Wednesday at 5 o'clock to resume practice. Stroke Cassedy will not attend the first practice because of boarding a United States destroyer as part of his naval course; but he will be there Thursday. Yale had previously planned to enter the tryouts and will resume practice next week with the same intentions.

As the starting time arrived Harvard's oarsmen stood on their float at Red Top awaiting some appearance of the Eli from Gales Ferry. No active signs came from Yale, each crew waiting a move from the other without regard for the thousands ashore impatient to voice their encouragement. Fifteen minutes of delay took place before Referee W. A. Meikleham roared "row." Both crews were immediately seething with action, backs, arms and legs at the ends of the sweeps dipped, pulled and recovered furiously, Harvard estimated at over 40 strokes and Yale not more than 38 to the minute.

Harvard Takes Lead

Not many yards along and between splashes the Crimson bow crept ahead, and long before the half-mile flag was reached Stroke Gerry Cassedy lowered his beat, while Yale, rowing higher, made up the loss and nosed out front at the half-mile flag by virtue of its much higher beat. Here is where the first indication of what was to come made itself apparent. Yale had now settled down to 31, while Harvard, rowing a long 30, was creeping up to and away from the Eli. This astounded those who profess to know something about crews. Harvard, at a lower beat than Yale, was gaining. Yale looked as good as in practice, and Harvard, other than a mere trace of a slump in the middle of the boat and a very slight break between 4 and 3, ran beautifully. Cassedy had lengthened out the stroke much beyond anything he had shown all season, and Saltonstall, at No. 7, picked up his stroke's beat perfectly to pass it along to the waiting stalwarts. If there had been any doubt about Holcombe, Hallowell or Yeomans, it soon faded away, for they matched the stern four stroke for stroke.

At the two-mile mark Harvard lengthened its lead to three seconds, or about half a length. With Yale spurting, Harvard seemed to open up a little, and the next half-mile flags found Harvard a length ahead and still rowing a lower beat. It was rough on Yale to race this powerful Crimson boat with a higher beat, especially as conditions were considered ideal for the Eli—no head wind and a running tide with smooth water.

When the struggling oarsmen reached the three-mile mark, Harvard led by almost two full lengths as judged from the observation train and the Crimson added about half a length in the next half mile. Here is where Yale made its final effort with Johnny Jackson lifting the beat to 34 and then 36. The Eli boat moved faster, but lacked the expected jump of a real threat. Cassedy watched the hard-working blue-bladed oarsmen creeping up, but was unruffled and refused to answer the challenge.

It seemed as though the Harvard stroke, knowing he had the race won, did not intend to spurt needlessly and perhaps rush his boat to the point of disorganization, so he just watched the Eli struggle and stroked his 29 to the minute. Evidently, fearful that the margin would not be respectable, he uncorked a glimpse of the power in his boat by sprinting the last 30 or 40 yards at 38 to the minute and how that Crimson boatload did churn away from the Eli!

Yale supporters were visibly disappointed after the race. They had been led to believe through press and private opinion that the Eli would outclass Harvard easily. Let it be said, however, that Coach Leader gave no such intimation. Harvard supporters have not been so hilariously happy in the 10 years since Leader took over the Yale crews, and Coach Charley Whiteside gave his Harvard oarsmen credit for rowing as perfectly as necessary. The official times for the race:

Distance	Harvard m. s.	Yale m. s.
Half mile	2.34⅘	2.34
One mile	5.19	5.20
One and one-half miles	7.58	8.00
Two miles	10.40	10.43
Two and one-half miles	13.19⅕	13.25
Three miles	16.10⅘	16.21
Three and one-half miles	18.46	19.00
Four miles	21.29	21.42

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	43	19	.694
Detroit	35	26	.574
Philadelphia	37	28	.569
Washington	36	28	.563
Cleveland	35	30	.538
St. Louis	32	31	.508
Chicago	22	39	.361
Boston	11	50	.180

RESULTS JUNE 24

No games scheduled.

CREW CAPTAIN BARRED

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 25 (AP)—Syracuse University's varsity crew will be without its captain, Sterling H. Ashcroft '32, a three-year veteran, when it enters the Olympic tryouts on July 8—9, at Worcester, Mass., it became known here yesterday, because he is not an American citizen. Without such citizenship he is barred from participating with an American college in the event. He is a Canadian and has rowed at No. 2 in the varsity shell.

MISS HOLLINS WINS TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARDEN CITY, L. I., June 25—Marion Hollins of the Women's National Golf & Tennis Club won the Long Island women's golf championship, yesterday, defeating Mrs. R. C. Lake of the Old Country Club, in the final round 5 and 3. Miss Hollins was United States champion in 1921 and Mrs. Lake was the Long Island champion last year.

MANUEL AWARDED ROWING CUP

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 25 (AP)—David B. Manuel '32 of Cleveland, Ohio, who rowed No. 6 in the Yale varsity crew that trailed Harvard across the finish line, was awarded a cup last night for showing the most cooperative spirit among the oarsmen. The Elis postponed the election of next year's captain, traditionally held immediately after the Harvard regatta, until the Olympic tryouts at Worcester, Mass.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY CREW STATISTICS

VARSITY EIGHT

Position, Name and Class	Home	Age	Height Ft.	In.	Wgt.
Bow—W. H. Holcombe '33	Cambridge, Mass.	20	6	1	175
2—Edward Yeomans Jr. '33	Ojai, Calif.	20	6	2	175
3—J. M. Erickson '32	Swampscott, Mass.	23	6	3	190
4—R. H. Hallowell '33	Readville, Mass.	21	6	3	185
5—Malcolm Bancroft '33	Boston, Mass.	20	6	4	198
6—W. B. Bacon '33	Boston, Mass.	20	6	3	190
7—Robert Saltonstall Jr. '33	Readville, Mass.	21	6	2	185
Stroke—G. J. Cassedy '32	Cambridge, Mass.	21	6	1	185
Cox—H. H. Bissell 33	Cambridge, Mass.	20	5	5	122
Averages, excluding coxswain		20¾	6	2⅛	185⅝

YALE UNIVERSITY CREW STATISTICS

VARSITY EIGHT

Position, Name and Class	Home	Age	Height Ft.	In.	Wgt.
Bow—J. F. Hallett '34	Denver, Colo	18	6	0	175
2—E. C. Brewster '32	New York	21	6	2	178
3—J. G. Urquhart '33S	Chehalis, Wash.	20	6	1	180
4—D. B. Manuel '32	Cleveland, Ohio	22	6	3	173
5—J. E. Mayer '34	New York	21	6	3	185
6—R. L. Goodale '32	New Haven, Conn.	21	6	6	185
7—Capt. James Knott '32	New York	22	6	2	180
Stroke—J. H. Jackson '34	New Haven, Conn.	20	6	3	180
Cox—R. J. Mayer '32	New York	22	5	9	118
Averages, excluding coxswain		20¼	6	2½	179½

Bancroft Chosen Harvard Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Red Top, Conn., June 25

HARVARD oarsmen, happy after their great exhibition of rowing on the Thames, elected Malcolm Bancroft '33, the heaviest man in the boat and No. 5 of the stern four, captain for next year.

He has rowed with Cassedy, Saltonstall and Bacon since entering Harvard, and before that he was a member of the Browne & Nichols crew which won the Thames Challenge Cup in the British Henley. He played tackle on the football team, is 20 years old, weighs 200 pounds, and is 6ft. 4in. tall.

Bancroft comes from a family of former Harvard oarsmen. Guy Bancroft '02, his father, and his uncle, Hugh Bancroft '97, were former Crimson oarsmen. Bancroft is expected to take over his new duties for the coming Olympic tryouts July 7, 8 and 10.

PERKINS TIED FOR THE LEAD

Former British Amateur Champion Shoots a 69 at Fresh Meadow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLUSHING, N. Y., June 25—Two new figures projected themselves forward with considerable force yesterday, when the second 18 holes of play in the United States open golf championship were played at the Fresh Meadow Country Club. T. Philip Perkins of New York City, a former British amateur champion, who recently became a professional as a "business man" golfer, made the round in 69, one under par, and thereby attained a tie for the lead, while Craig Wood of the Hollywood Golf Club, Deal, N. J., with a 71, worked his way into a tie for sixth place at 150. Another score of 71 was made by Jose Jurado, the Argentine player, who was able by this performance to land in a tie with Perkins for the lead, with a total of 145.

Olin Dutra, the tall Californian, who was leading by four strokes at the end of the first day, and Leo Diegal of Agua Calientes, Mex., who was second then, dropped back behind the leaders, with Dutra third, as a result of his score of 77, while Diegel, 74, was one stroke more. Dutra is now 146, and Diegel 147.

By slightest of margins, many of the stars who had fallen back badly on the first day survived the elimination process after yesterday's round, by coming within the limit of 160. But even with this high qualifying limit, such golfers as Johnny Farrell and Willie Macfarlane landed outside the ranks, as did T. Miyamoto, the Japanese player. With 58 players below 160, the 13 players who tied at that figure all got in.

The cards of Perkins, Wood and Jurado, as well as Thomas Creavy, another player who made the round in 71, as compared with par, are as follows:

Par out	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	3—35
Par in	4	4	3	4	3	4	5	4	4—35—70
Perkins, out	3	4	4	3	6	3	5	4	3—35
Perkins, in	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	5—34—69
Wood, out	4	5	4	3	4	4	5	4	3—36
Wood, in	4	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	4—35—71
Jurado, out	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	5	3—36
Jurado in	3	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	4—35—71
Creavy, out	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	3—37
Creavy, in	4	5	3	4	3	3	5	4	4—35—71

The cards of those who qualified for the second 36 holes follows:

	2d r'nd	1st r'nd	Ttl.
T. P. Perkins, New York City	69	76	145
Jose Jurado, Argentina	71	74	145
Olin Dutra, Brentwood, Calif.	77	69	146
L. H. Diegel, Agua Caliente	74	73	147
W. C. Hagen, Detroit	73	75	148
Harry Cooper, Glen Oak	73	77	150
Eugene Sarazen, Lakeville	76	74	150
Craig Wood, Hollywood, Deal	71	79	150
Clarence Clark, Forest Hill	72	79	151
H. J. Sanderson, Canoe Brook	74	77	151
Henry Ciuci, Fresh Meadow	74	77	151
Willie Klein, Wheatley Hills	72	79	151
Dave Hackney, Lowell	75	76	151
Vincent Eldred, Highland	73	78	151
William Burke, Round Hill	77	75	152
George Von Elm, Los Angeles	77	75	152
R. A. Cruickshank, Willowbrook	74	78	152
Charles Lacey, Lakeville	76	77	153
J. H. Kirkwood, Chicago	77	76	153
Wilfred Cox, Dyker Heights	73	80	153
Walter Kozak, Engineers	76	78	154
Morte Dutra, Virginia C. C.	77	77	154
V. J. Ghezzi, Rumson	80	74	154
Mike Turnesa, Fairview	79	75	154
Charles Guest, Deal	77	77	154
Denny Shute, Hudson	78	76	154
Herman Barron, Tamarack	78	76	154
H. L. McSpaden, Kansas City	80	74	154
Ed Dudley, Concord	80	74	154
Tom Creavy, Albany	79	75	154
T. D. Armour, Orchard Lake	82	73	155
Jack Curley, Stoney Brae	78	77	155
P. Moore, Webster Grove	78	77	155
John Kinder, Green Brook	79	77	156
Al Zimmerman, Portland, Ore.	79	77	156
Macdonald Smith, Great Neck	80	76	156
Paul Runyan, Metropolis	79	77	156
Jack Patroni, Wykagyl	79	77	156
Leo Fraser, Saginaw	82	75	157
Bill Mehlhorn, New York	81	76	157
G. B. Smith, Moorestown	81	76	157
E. S. Kirby, Fairlawn	77	80	157
Fred Morrison, Pasadena	77	80	157
Johnny Goodman, Omaha	79	78	157
Lloyd Gullickson, Cleveland	75	82	157
William Green, St. David's	80	78	158
F. Callett, Wauwatosa	77	81	158
Francis Scheider, Dallas	79	79	158
L. B. Schmutte, Lima	82	76	158
Al Watrous, Birmingham	85	73	158
Ralph Guldahl, Clayton	80	79	158
Bob MacDonald, Chicago	82	77	159
Peter O'Hara, Verona	83	76	159
Tony Manero, Elmsford	81	78	159
J. Fisher, Ft. Thomas	81	78	159
Jock Hutchison, Glenview	81	78	159
D. J. Goss, Birmingham	80	79	159
Al Houghton, Bethesda	82	77	159
S. M. Parks Jr., Uniontown	81	78	159
Ted Luther, Oakmont	78	82	160
Wilson Crain, Akron	85	75	160
Wilfrid Reid, Orion	81	79	160
M. J. Brady, Winged Foot	82	78	160
Joe Turnesa, Elmsford	79	81	160
A. G. Espinosa, Chicago	83	77	160
Kully Schlicht, Madison	80	80	160
Phil Turnesa, Elmsford	79	81	160
Pat Circelli, Broadmoor	78	82	160
J. M. Barnes, Huntington	84	76	160
John Golden, Wee Burn	79	81	160
Horton Smith, Oak Park	80	80	160
George McLean, Grassy Sprain	83	77	160

Stoefen to Meet J. G. Hall in Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVER FOREST, Ill., June 25—Play in all divisions of the annual championship tournament of the Western Lawn Tennis Association reached the semifinals today at the River Forest Tennis Club clay courts. Lester Stoefen of Los Angeles got into the men's singles for today's round by defeating W. D. Brown of St. Louis in yesterday's feature match. The Californian beat the Missourian, 6—0, 6—8, 3—6, 6—0, 6—1.

Exceptionally tall and agile, reaching almost any part of the court by a mere gesture, it seemed, Stoefen won chiefly by steadiness over Brown. Stoefen's service, rocketing down from a great elevation, was also a valuable asset, especially in the later stages of the contest, when Brown seemed totally unable to cope with it.

Stoefen today meets J. G. Hall, the seasoned easterner from South Orange, N. J., who got into the finals by his Thursday victory over H. M. Coggeshall of Des Moines, the title defender.

Frank A. Parker of Milwaukee, who caused a big upset by defeating G. M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, the United States second ranking player, faces W. F. Coen Jr. of Kansas City, another high-ranking youngster.

Lott and his partner, Charles Garland, were squeezed out of doubles play in the third round yesterday by Robert Bryan of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Doc Barr of Dallas, Texas, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 2—6, 9—7.

The women's play advanced with Catherine Wolf of Elkhart, Ind., the title defender, now facing Lucy Jane Hedberg of Chicago, and Louise Hoffmeister of this city meeting Mrs. Dorothy W. Hack of Los Angeles. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—Quarterfinal Round

Lester Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated W. D. Brown, St. Louis, 6—0, 6—8, 3—6, 6—0, 6—1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

Ruth Oexman, Cincinnati, defeated Bernice Ayer, Chicago, 8—6, 3—6, 6—3.

Mrs. E. A. Johnson, Detroit, defeated Mrs. Barbara Duffy, Cleveland, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Fourth Round

Lucy Hedberg, Chicago, defeated Eugenie Sampson, Chicago, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Louise Hoffmeister, Chicago, defeated Ruth Oexman, Cincinnati, 6—2, 8—6.

Mrs. Dorothy W. Hack, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. E. C. Johnson, Detroit, 6—2, 6—2.

Philadelphia Wins From Boston 6 to 3

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 25—The annual intercity battle for the tennis trophy presented by George M. Church, between the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, got under way yesterday afternoon when the two visiting teams met on the grass courts on the west side at Forest Hills. This brought victory to Philadelphia, which will encounter New York this afternoon at the same place.

It was the doubles play of the Philadelphians which brought them the victory after the six singles match had been evenly divided. But all three of the doubles matches went to the victorious Quaker City representatives, giving them a score of 6 to 3.

It was announced that the New York team will be composed of Dr. Eugene H. McCauliffe, captain, Manuel Alonso, Melvin H. Partridge, Edward W. Burns, Edward W. Feibleman and Lieut R. M. Watt, U. S. N. They will play in that order with Alonso paired with McCauliffe and Partridge with Watt in the doubles, with a third team of Arthur MacPherson and Clarence J. Griffin added. The summary:

CHURCH CUP TENNIS
BOSTON VS. PHILADELPHIA

Singles

Lawrence B. Rice, Boston, defeated Samuel B. Gilpin, Philadelphia, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

G. Holmes Perkins, Boston, defeated Donald Strachan, Philadelphia, 2—6, 7—5, 8—6.

Carl H. Fischer, Philadelphia, defeated Malcolm T. Hill, Boston, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Gabriel Lavine, Philadelphia, defeated Donald Martin, Boston, 3—6, 7—5, 6—1.

Frank B. Broida, Boston, defeated William Lingelbach, Philadelphia, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Herbert Fischer, Philadelphia, defeated Herbert Shaw, Boston, 6—1, 6—2.

Doubles

Strachan and Lingelbach, Philadelphia, defeated Rice and Hill, Boston, 11—9, 2—6, 8—3.

Carl Fischer and Gilpin, Philadelphia, defeated Martin and Broida, Boston, 6—4, 6—4.

Herbert Fischer and Lavine, Philadelphia, defeated Perkins and Thomas E. Jansen Jr., Boston, 6—4, 6—2.

Grant and Sutter To Meet in Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., June 25—The singles title in the national intercollegiate tennis championships will go to a southerner, while the doubles title will travel to California, as the result of the semifinal matches played yesterday at the Merion Cricket Club. In the former, Bryan Grant Jr., the fighting little Atlantan who represents the University of North Carolina, scored a sensational victory over the present title holder, Keith Gledhill of Pasadena and Stanford University, after quelling an uprising and attempt at a comeback by the tall California star, by a score of 6—3, 6—2, 1—6, 8—6; while Clifford S. Sutter of Tulane University, in his native city of New Orleans, had an easy task eliminating a fellow southerner, Clayton Lee Burwell of the University of the South, 6—0, 6—2, 6—1.

Then Gledhill and his partner, Joseph L. Coughlin, defeated a pair of Texans, Karl F. Kamrath and Sterling Williams of the University of Texas, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2. But the other semifinal resulted in another surprise, when Elbert R. Lewis and Jack P. Tidball of the University of California at Los Angeles battled the Sutter brothers to a standstill in a seesaw battle lasting more than two hours. The score of this match was 8—6, 4—6, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4. The summary:

NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—

Semifinal Round

Bryan Grant Jr., University of North Carolina, defeated Keith Gledhill, Stanford University, 6—3, 6—2, 1—6, 8—6.

Clifford S. Sutter, Tulane University, defeated Clayton L. Burwell, University of the South, 6—0, 6—2, 6—1.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Keith Gledhill and Joseph L. Coughlin, Stanford University, defeated Karl F. Kamrath and Sterling Williams, University of Texas, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.

Elbert R. Lewis and Jack P. Tidball, University of California at Los Angeles, defeated Clifford S. Sutter and Edward H. Sutter, Tulane University, 8—6, 4—6, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	50	33	.602
Portland	48	35	.578
San Francisco	45	35	.563
Los Angeles	42	38	.525
Sacramento	38	45	.458
Seattle	38	45	.458
Oakland	37	45	.451
Missions	30	52	.366

RESULTS JUNE 24

Sacramento 3, Missions 1.
Hollywood 8, Oakland 5.
San Francisco 6, Portland 4.
Seattle 12, Los Angeles 6.

DIAMOND MATCH CO.

NEW YORK, June 25—It is believed in some quarters that the Diamond Match Company will cancel the 350,000 shares of stock previously held as collateral for an International Match Company loan, and which were repurchased by the company. Cancellation would reduce outstanding stock to 700,000 shares.

SPORTS FRENCH

CYCLING—OLYMPICS—SOCCER

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Paris

ONE of the most popular events which take place every year in Paris is the six-day bicycle race at the Vélodrome d'Hiver or Palais des Sports. It is always a success. The race in itself is indeed a poor show, but the atmosphere in which it takes place is most striking. Many sports enthusiasts would blush if they had to admit that, two days after the race began, they had not yet been to the Vélodrome d'Hiver. If records are not often beaten by the actual competitors, they are always broken by the crowd, not only in number, but also in originality.

People come to the Vélodrome d'Hiver and remain there 15 hours on end. They bring along their lunch, dinner, a late supper, newspapers, books, everything packed in large baskets. They seem to have almost as much endurance as the cyclists who turn and turn on the racing track, down below. Apart from a few thrilling incidents which are announced by a thundering loudspeaker, this heterogeneous crowd takes a minor interest in the race itself. It finds its interest in itself. Innumerable jokes are played, shrieks cross the gigantic hall, people go out, come in again, feel hungry, start to eat, stop, and resume their meal an hour later. As usual, between four in the morning and noon, the competitors were competitors only in name. They were just rolling round the arena at a very low speed.

For the first time American rules were applied to the race. The record set at the Chicago six-day race in 1928 by the Egg-Veri team, who covered 4500 kilometers, was far from being reached, this year's winners covering only 3450 kilometers. The victorious team was composed of two Dutch cyclists, Piet van Kempen and Jean Pijneburg. They started as favorites and won by a narrow margin, gained near the end of the contest. Van Kempen was taking part in his sixty-sixth six-day race and this was his twenty-second win. Pijneburg, although having won at Chicago and in several other capitals, appeared for the first time before the Parisian public.

* * *

Sixty-four athletes—the French team for the Olympic Games—will sail from Le Havre on the Lafayette on July 4, bound for the United States. Accompanied by a number of trainers and directors, the French team will reach Los Angeles about July 17, giving nearly a fortnight for the bearers of the Tricolor to accustom themselves to local conditions. The men should be in perfect shape when the inaugural ceremony takes place. Various contests have been held throughout France in order to select the best men.

Reports that Jean Taris, the famous swimming champion, who is just over 20 years old, may not go to Los Angeles came as a great shock to sports enthusiasts. Their consternation seems justified after the recent decision made by the French Athletic Federation to suspend Jules Ladoumègue, the world's fastest mile runner, for a breach of amateurism, thus preventing him from taking part in the Olympics. Taris protested as soon as he heard that he would have to leave France on July 4. He considered that, being a swimmer, he would not have time to get back into full training before the beginning of the Games. The young champion thinks that, after a fortnight's journey, he would, in effect, have to start his training all over again, and could never complete it within two weeks. A month, he considers, is hardly sufficient. Supporting his claims, several have asked why he should not be allowed to leave before the remainder of the team. "We must have discipline," came the reply from the French Olympic Committee, who added: "We cannot make any exceptions. An official is already at Los Angeles, and Taris can be certain that everything will be done to facilitate his training before the Games start." The committee pointed out that other teams are also leaving round about July 4, the British team even later than that date.

* * *

Considerable stir has been caused both in France and in Great Britain by the report that several south-of-France soccer football clubs, including the well-known Nimes and Antibes teams, are bidding for the services of certain British professional players. Several French clubs turned professional lately and are allowed to pay their men. It is understood that stipends twice the amount allowed by the British football league have been offered to players. The Antibes club is said to be preparing for an elaborate football season in 1932-33, and has even asked for a special railway line to be built from the town to the stadium.

The organization of professional football in France will apparently be very different from that in England. The belief that huge salaries will be paid to players is unfounded. According to the regulations now drawn up, the maximum pay is to be 2000 francs ($80) a month. There will be exceptions; but players will, of course, be able to increase their income by means of various bonuses. Contracts between the clubs and players will be made for only one season at a time; but any player paid the maximum will not be allowed to appear on the transfer list, but he will be at the entire disposal of his club until the termination of the contract. France will not have any purely professional clubs, and professional teams will remain under the management of existing amateur clubs. The whole organization will thus remain within the limits of the present amateur federation which governs the game. Paid teams will carry the clubs' colors only in opposition to the professional representatives of other amateur clubs. The French Football Federation will not allow any club to form a professional team unless definite guarantees of its ability to pay the players are made.

Sutcliffe's 789 Beats Old Record

ENGLISH INTERCOUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W	L	1st Inn'gs Led	B'hd	AWR	Pts
Kent	6	1	0	3	2	107
Nottinghamshire	5	1	3	1	1	97
Yorkshire	5	2	1	1	3	95
Lancashire	4	1	4	1	2	91
Middlesex	4	1	4	3	0	89
Surrey	3	0	6	1	2	86
Sussex	4	0	1	2	2	79
Hampshire	4	4	0	3	1	73
Leicestershire	3	5	2	0	2	64
Warwickshire	1	2	4	3	2	52
Somersetshire	2	2	0	4	3	50
Derbyshire	2	6	1	2	2	49
Glamorganshire	2	5	1	3	1	48
Essex	2	4	2	1	0	43
Northamptonshire	1	4	2	2	1	35
Gloucestershire	1	5	1	1	2	31
Worcestershire	0	6	0	2	4	22

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 25—A remarkable new paragraph was written into cricket's history this week by Herbert Sutcliffe, famous Yorkshire batsman, whose scores of 313 against Essex, 96 and 110 not out for the North against South, and 270 against Sussex, constitute the highest aggregate ever known for four consecutive innings. His total of 789 improves by 31 upon the previous record amassed by C. G. Macartney, renowned Australian, in 1921. Sutcliffe's figures are even more astonishing than appears at first sight, for while Macartney's triumph covered a period of 15 days, Sutcliffe achieved his in the course of eight days' play. We'll soon have to find fresh superlatives to do justice to Yorkshire's pride. Since the commencement of June he has collected no fewer than 1143 runs, representing a phenomenal average per innings of 161.

Sutcliffe's aggregate to date this season is 1544 and his average 102.14. And yet in spite of Sutcliffe's 270—his ninety-ninth century in first-class cricket, by the way—Sussex managed to avert defeat at Leeds, and Yorkshire gained only 5 points for a lead on the first innings. With Maurice Leyland contributing 72, F. E. Greenwood 64 not out, Percy Holmes 40, Yorkshire totaled 500 for eight wickets declared.

Sussex, in response, could put up only 259 (best items were 90 by E. H. Bowley and 83 by Y. S. Duleepsinhji) and consequently was compelled to "follow on." The visitors second knock was a very determined affair and at the close of play yesterday they had lost only four wickets for 258. The Sussex captain, Duleepsinhji was again in splendid form and hit 91 while T. E. Cook was responsible for 67, James Langridge for 53 not out.

This week E. H. Hendren, popular Middlesex professional, scored the one hundred twenty-seventh century of his career and thus became the third man to excel W. G. Grace's long-standing record of 126 in a three-figure innings. The other two are J. B. Hobbs, Surrey, with the staggering total 188, and C. P. Mead, Hampshire left-handed veteran, with 129.

Middlesex's game at Lord's against Derbyshire ran a course rather similar to Yorkshire's match at Leeds. The home team batted first for 404, Hendren making 119, J. W. Hearne 106, G. T. S. Stevens 65, and Derbyshire was dismissed first for 243 then for 337 runs for four wickets. The outstanding batting feats which enabled Derbyshire to wriggle out of a tight corner were 170 by Harold Storer, 107 not out by D. M. Smith, 76 and 32 not out by S. Worthington.

One of the two counties which gained a win outright yesterday was Essex, victor over Warwickshire at Chelmsford by 220 runs. Scores were Essex 239 and 391 for eight wickets declared, Warwickshire 226 and 175. Innings over half a century were played by Crawley, 155; J. A. Cutmore, 68; M. S. Nichols 75—all for Essex. A. J. W. Croom 64, F. R. Santall 67 and 63, and John Smart 61 for losers. This is only the second time this season that Essex has been successful.

The only other team that has collected 15 points was Glamorganshire which won a thrilling race against time when it defeated Gloucestershire by two wickets at Swansea. Gloucestershire took the first knock and made 245, a total which Glamorganshire improved upon by 18. The visitors second innings was declared closed at 337 for five wickets, leaving the Welshmen in need of 310 for a win.

They got them—but only just in time. M. J. Turnbull, Glamorganshire captain, obtained 119 and Dai Davies 57. Other good items were 65 by A. G. Dipper, 42 and 64 by W. R. Hammond, 51 and 111 not out by G. C. Dacre, 51 and 67 by Allen, all Gloucestershire, and 67 by Duckfield in Glamorganshire's first innings.

Oxford and Cambridge Universities, which meet at Lord's early in July, were both in action. The Oxfordians beat the Marylebone Cricket Club by 111 runs, scoring 311 and 261 against 249 and 212. The Light Blues drew with Surrey in a high-scoring game at the Oval, where Varsity hit 335 and 372 for 5 wickets, while the county collected 453.

In the only first-class match to which no reference has yet been made, Lancashire led Hampshire on first innings with a score of 324 against 286 and 320 for 9 wickets. In a match not reckoned first class, the South American tourists lost to a side representing the army by 5 wickets. The winners made 208 and 196 for 5 wickets, the losers 303 and 100.

WILSON CHARLES LEADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., June 25—Half way in the trials for the decathlon team to represent the United States in the Olympic Games, Wilson Charles Jr., formerly of Haskell Indian School, led 10 rivals with a score of 4030.25625. Charles won the 100-meter dash in 11.3s. and the running broad jump with 22ft. 1⅝in. and tied for first place in the running high jump with 5ft. ⅞in. He was fourth in the 16-pound shot-put with 40ft. 6 in. and second in the 400-meter high hurdles. Clyde C. Coffman of University of Kansas was second on points at the half-way mark with 3804.97475. He took first in the 400-meter hurdles with a time of 51.9s. and second in the century dash with 11.4s. James A. Bausch, former Kansas City star was third with 3772.6520 points, taking first in the 16-pound shotput with 48ft. 7¾in. He was followed by Joseph Hall of Florida, George A. Munger of Pennsylvania, Graham Batchelor of Georgia, H. G. Frieda of the Illinois A. C., Chicago, Wallin Bowen of Chicago, Wilbert Lambeth, Newberry College, Max Conrad of Los Angeles A. C. and Ray Moncus of the Denver A. C.

NO GREYHOUND CORP. DIVIDEND

CHICAGO, June 25—Greyhound Corporation has deferred action on the quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the class A preferred stock, Series 1, due at this time.

Harvard-Yale Winners

VARSITY EIGHTS

Year and victor—	Time
1852—Harvard	10m.
1855—Harvard	22m.
1859—Harvard	19m. 18s.
1860—Harvard	18m. 53s.
1864—Yale	19m. 1s.
1865—Yale	18m. 42½s.
1866—Harvard	18m. 43¼s

THE HOME FORUM

Dogs and a Garden

IT IS fortunate that we both like dogs, for there is a peculiar affinity between our small garden and every dog within the compass of a half-mile. All around us are equally inviting gardens—as far as even our prejudiced eyes can see—and within easy distance is an excellent woodsy park where dogs can range at will, bark at the ducks in the pond, and once in a while startle a pheasant or a partridge. But do the fox terriers, both wire-haired and smooth, the Boston terriers, the English setters, the Airedales, the police dogs, the Russian wolfhound, the American foxhound, to say nothing of several engaging specimens of lesser and highly variegated breeds, seek those other attractive gardens and the sylvan wildness of the park? Apparently not. They have no time, for their attention is concentrated upon our modest handkerchief of lawn and our pocket garden.

Earliest morning brings Zara, a wraithlike wolfhound, let loose for her morning run. Zara can cross our garden in three leaps. Normally her displacement of earth is small, because her paws are slender and her weight inconsiderable; but, after a few devastating experiences, we have learned not to speak to Zara when she is in the garden, because her reaction is too sudden. Startle her and she springs wildly across the rows of seedlings, or over the tops of pole-grown tomatoes, making havoc as she goes and disappearing in a clutter of small flying clods dislodged by the driving force of her seemingly delicate feet.

* * *

No sooner has Zara loped across the scene than the veteran of the pack ambles up from the sunny porch that seems so much more appropriate to her years. This is the aged Airedale, faithful spinster aunt to the entire canine company. She brings with her a big bone. In the many years that she has frequented the neighborhood, she has almost never been seen without a bone. Where she gets them all is a mystery, but where she leaves them is conspicuously clear. She leaves them in the paths, on carefully nourished strips of sward, and on the porch steps. It is practically never that we walk abroad in our garden without encountering one of Trixie's bones.

Trixie—inappropriate name for such a galumping animal—arrives with a bone, stretches herself on the sunniest bit of grass, and begins a solemn mumbling and gnawing of her trophy. Like a fuzzy white cannon ball, Peggy catapults across three flower gardens, two stone-walls and one hedge and hurls herself upon Trixie and the bone. Trixie hunches over in one move, so that the bone is under her, and there remains immovable while Peggy begins a series of excited dashes upon the defense. Little does Peggy care that her scampering feet take her on each recoil into a border of newly sown petunias, or on the other side into choice columbines that shiver at every shock.

* * *

While Peggy and Trixie are having their mock battle—they are really very fond of each other—Kim charges down upon the pair, scattering a hill of beans in his onslaught. For some reason Kim, the most vociferously friendly of French bull dogs, dislikes Trixie. Her appearance anywhere in the neighborhood is the signal for an explosion of indignant barking from Kim. This has happened so many times that Trixie has become permanently resentful. She never fights—and neither does Kim. Not what you would really call fighting. But, as Kim comes shouting his antipathy for all the world to hear, Trixie always draws herself up into a sitting posture and begins to rumble subterraneously, far down in her chest. Kim gives a few more offensive barks to show his independence and then starts a wrestling match with Peggy. Over and over the two of them roll, one almost white, the other nearly black, first one uppermost and then the other, chiefly on the lawn but caring not at all if their bout carries them into the mignonette or the two-weeks-old beets.

By the time Kim has worked off his effervescence and departed for home, panting, red tongue lolling, his housemate, Boola, has waddled across the yard. Boola is by adoption a son of Eli—"Boo-la, Boo-la"—and on a certain day in late autumn wears a large blue satin bow on his huge tawny throat. By birth Boola is an English bulldog, endowed with a tremendous undershot jaw, a terrifying expression, and the gentlest disposition imaginable. He rarely moves out of a walk, inasmuch as the broad girth natural to his breed has been much increased by the overfeeding of an indulgent mistress. There is this to be said of Boola, that he always observes the paths and never leaps, scampers, digs up the earth or tramples the beds. It is our secret conviction that Boola's I. Q. is not high, but his heart is pure gold, and many a soothing conversation has taken place between him and us, we sitting on our lowest step, he sedately squatting by our side, blinking his eyes, snuffling and wrinkling his snubbed black nose, in flattering appreciation of our remarks.

Some of the other canine visitors still remain strangers. There is Briar, a beautiful, shy, elusive setter who never once comes within reach of a caressing hand. There still lingers in Briar's memory the scar of some early unkindness far back in his kennel days and, though he gallops along our borders and across our patch of lawn a dozen times a day, he has never been known to accept any advances from those outside the sacred inclosure of his own household. His motion is swift and sure and he inflicts no injury on plant or flower. He asks no favors and grants none and remains an inviolable personality.

On the other hand, Sport, a pointer of high degree by birth and training, perpetrates some shocking depredations. Sport is large and strong and seems all legs and feet. If Sport were a centipede, he could not plant his feet in more places than he contrives to trample with a mere four. Some of the retriever seems to be mingled with the pointer in him, for he loves to carry things home. His master has often been embarrassed by finding three or four morning papers on his doorstep. Footwear of any kind possesses a strong attraction for Sport. Though it is not customary for such articles of apparel to be left indiscriminately outside our house, there are times when conscientious callers insist on removing their muddy rubbers and leaving them on the porch; those are the times when Sport makes himself unpopular in the neighborhood. There was also one day when, in his earnest foraging in our backyard, he discovered a pair of white canvas shoes newly cleaned and left in the sun to dry. When their owner went to get them, they were gone. Remembering well where she had placed them, she was almost unable to believe her own eyes when she did not find them. No, husband had not removed them. No hand had touched them, but a pair of powerful jaws. Across the hedge Sport was happily chewing at a heel and a search revealed the other shoe at his master's door. Courteous and apologetic, the master more than made good the owner's loss, while Sport, chastened but unrepentant, sought plunder elsewhere.

* * *

Sport's comrade is, ridiculously, a little composite pup called Chummie. Ten inches long and about eight inches high, Chummie is necessarily left behind when Sport makes his wide-ranging forays about the neighborhood. Chummie slips through the dividing hedge, patters inquisitively about our garden and yelps excitedly when Sport swoops back to him at intervals. It is clear that Chummie gets a deal of vicarious enjoyment out of Sport's activities. Often there is a "free-for-all" on our slip of greensward. From far and near the dogs assemble, as if by a signal, and carry on what looks like a battle, but is mostly a frolic. Snarls, growls and yelps, bared teeth and furious onslaughts are, generally speaking, a part of the game. The green is so small, the garden and the flower beds circumscribe it so closely, and the dogs are so rampant, that it is no wonder the scrimmage sometimes rolls into the cultivated ground. Scampering feet are seldom respecters of well-ordered planting. Thus we find beans coming up among the larkspurs, candytuft blooming in the carrots, and rows set so carefully to the line taking on quaint arcs and zigzags. We talk fiercely together and we threaten to use the hose; and then an ingratiating nose rubs against us, a wistful brown eye says please, or a dog comedian makes us laugh. So we simply do nothing about it.

W. K. R.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

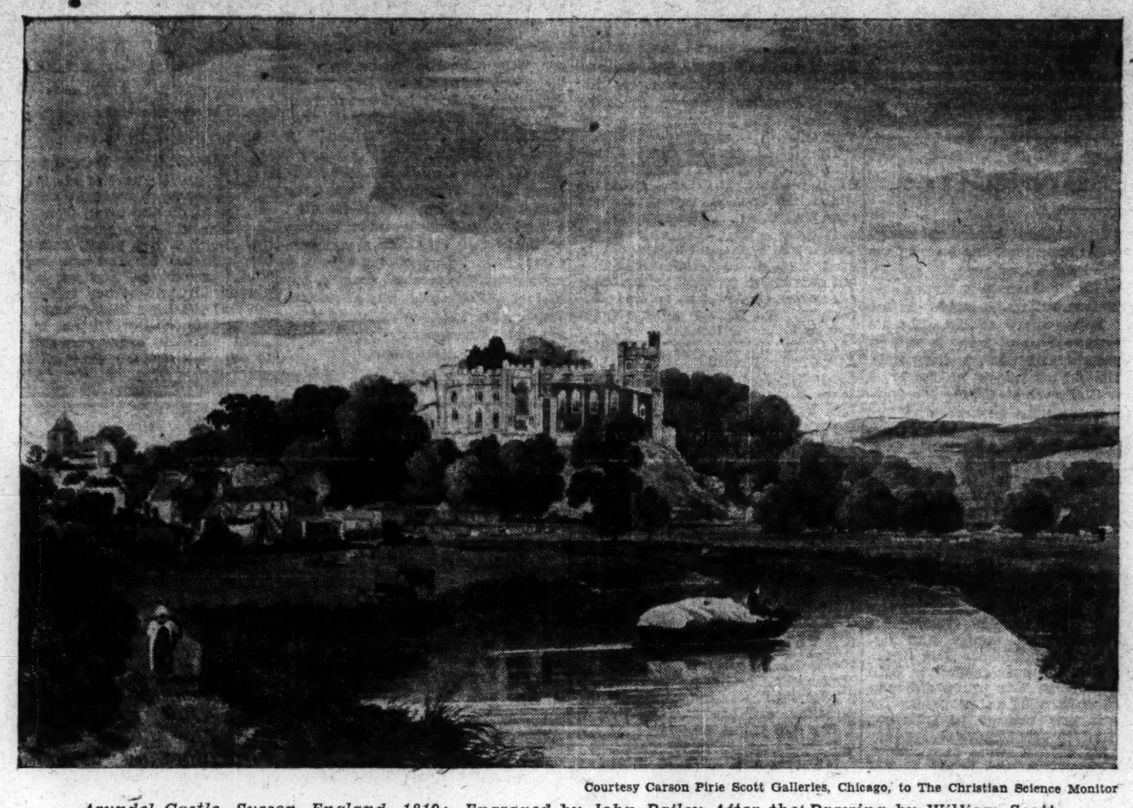
Emerson Was the First to Appreciate Carlyle

Emerson has the distinction of having been the first eminent literary man of either continent to appreciate and welcome *Sartor Resartus*. The book was written in 1831 at Craigenputtock, but could find no publisher for two years. At last it appeared in Fraser's Magazine in successive chapters, in 1833-4 (Carlyle having to accept reduced remuneration); and it was not till 1838 that it appeared as a volume in England. While subscribers were complaining of the "intolerable balderdash" appearing from month to month in the magazine under the title of *Sartor Resartus*, and threatening to withdraw their subscriptions if that "nonsense" did not speedily cease, Emerson was quietly collecting the successive numbers with a view to its publication on completion.

In 1836 the American edition of the work appeared in Boston, printed, we believe, at Emerson's risk. The publication was sufficiently successful to yield a profit of one-hundred-and-fifty pounds, which Emerson sent to Carlyle—the most important sum which he had, up to that time, received for any of his works. In Emerson's modest preface to the book (on its first appearance in the shape of a volume) occur these memorable words—the earliest cordial recognition of the originality and power of this now famous work:

"We believe, no book has been published for many years, written in a more sincere style of idiomatic English, or which discovers an equal mastery over all the riches of the language. The author makes ample amends for the occasional eccentricity of his genius, not only by frequent bursts of pure splendour, but by the wit and sense which never fail him. But what will chiefly commend the book to the discerning reader is the manifest design of the work, which is a criticism upon the spirit of the age,—we had almost said of the hour, in which we live; exhibiting, in the most just and novel light, the present aspects of religion, politics, literature, arts, and social life. Under all his gaiety, the writer has an earnest meaning, and discovers an insight into the manifold wants and tendencies of human nature, which is very rare among our popular authors. The philanthropy and purity of moral sentiment, which inspire the work, will find their way to the heart of every lover of virtue."

A similar service was done by Emerson some years later in a few prefatory remarks to the first American reprint of Carlyle's Miscellaneous Review and Essays. — From "Ralph Waldo Emerson," by ALEXANDER IRELAND.



Courtesy Carson Pirie Scott Galleries, Chicago, to The Christian Science Monitor

Arundel Castle, Sussex, England, 1819: Engraved by John Bailey After the Drawing by William Scott

IT WAS the habit of men in the Middle Ages to build their castle-fortresses upon high ground—and for good and sufficient reasons. They were likely, too, to stand precisely where vigilance was particularly important; for one never knew when nor from where an unexpected enemy might approach. Thus was Arundel built, perhaps as early as the tenth century, just where the little River Arun breaks through a gap in the South Downs. When besiegers came, Arundel was ready. Retainers dwelling in the huddled houses at the foot of the castle hill rushed up the steep ways and across the narrow drawbridge, to gain the safety of thick walls and armed bowmen. So for centuries it stood and prevailed. Slight damage might be done, but to all intents and purposes Arundel was impregnable until the advent of the Parliamentarian or Cromwellian forces, who in 1643 and the year which followed laid the castle waste.

The twelfth century keep still remains and may be detected in the print. As it has been restored, it is of great attraction for the tourist. The occupied portion of Arundel, seat of the Duke of Norfolk, premier Duke of England, dates only from the end of the eighteenth century, however. Here, as in so many of the stately castles of England, one finds many types and states of architecture joining to form a harmonious whole — vine-covered, impressive, commanding from its little height a strangely small and tranquil stream.

The print is an old English aquatint engraving in color, representing a process which is today not much in evidence. It requires special adaptability on the part of the etcher. But from the year 1775, when the process was introduced into England by one Paul Sandby, until 1840 or even a trifle later, aquatints were exceedingly popular. And, for the most part, landscapes had the largest circulation of all.

At that period in England a German, named Rudolph Ackermann, through the publishing of his own aquatints and the encouragement to other artists who were doing the same sort of work, exerted a considerable influence over the artistic output. Various series of aquatints were issued, such as the famous "Microcosm of London," with illustrations by Thomas Rowlandson; Ackermann's next work, "The History of the Abbey Church of St. Peter's, Westminster"; "The History of the University of Oxford"; "The Tour of Dr. Sintax"; and those finest of all aquatints of English scenery contained in William Daniell's "A Voyage Round Great Britain by Richard Ayton with a series of views drawn and engraved by William Daniell," this published in eight volumes, numbering three hundred and eight beautiful color plates in all.

To this group of prints, showing historic buildings of England, belongs "Arundel Castle, 1819. Engraved by John Bailey after the drawing by Wm. Scott." Lovelier, no doubt, in soft color, in black and white this print is still most attractive. One feels the quiet and the peace of it, so soft is its quality, so mellow its character: the gently folded hills, the limpid stream, within the center the ancient castle personifying all the traditional safety of one of the great families of the realm, the earldom having been first granted to a follower of William the Conqueror.

Great Actors Remain Themselves

The problem of acting is how to find in its actual material the significant pattern or result. It has therefore, essentially, the same problem as painting has or sculpture, but in some ways its problem is more difficult. The painter or the sculptor has to struggle with a different kind of immediacy in his material. The mere actuality need not get so much in his way. He may abandon more easily all reproduction of the actual object if he likes, and make a piece of pure design. But the actor has to deal with a more intractable reality in the shape of his own person and the other actors, and the problem of achieving a fine translation of this reality into his art is his last and profoundest issue.

The artist in stained-glass achieves his ends through the peculiarities of the lead lines and the colors. An architect handles a tower as first of all stone and height; he does not evade that fact but works in terms of it. To be pleased merely because a piano sounds like an orchestra and not like a piano is unsound and silly. To demand from an actor the illusion of reality is sillier still. The actor works in terms of acting. And exactly as acting is not life but art, the actor is not some other person but always himself.

People may go on saying till doomsday that this disguise of himself, this reproduction of actual persons, is what they judge an actor by. But their experience and their preference in actors do not bear this out. Great actors remain themselves.
—STARK YOUNG, in "The Flower in Drama."

A Painted Scroll of Summer

Between the sunburnt fields of grain
The feathered pear-trees step in rows.
And bluer than its jeweled name
The sand-pent sapphire water blows.

Along a ridge the angled pines
Repeat their inky accent lines.

Here is a birch-tree like a bird;
There a white heron like a tree
Stands in the shallows quietly.

But when a sudden voice is heard
The heron curves its wings to fly
And blossoms on the sunny sky.

—BERTHA TEN EYCK JAMES, in *Poetry*.

Urlaubszeit

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

MANCHEN Leuten mag es nicht möglich sein, ihre Pflicht und Verantwortung jedes Jahr zu unterbrechen. Reich ist daher, wer es versteht, sich Tag für Tag ein bißchen Urlaub zu bereiten, sei es in Gestalt der Erinnerung an eine glückliche Zeit oder eines plötzlichen Blicks auf den freien Himmel mit lieblichen Wolkengebilden oder eines freundlichen Lächelns als Erwiderung einer Gefälligkeit. So oft eine auch noch so unscheinbare Begebenheit Freude, Fröhlichkeit, Dankbarkeit hervorruft, hat der Betreffende ein bißchen wirklichen Urlaub gehabt.

Den größten Teil unserer Zeit sollten wir damit zubringen, daß wir irgend einen hilfreichen Dienst leisten. Wer sich zu viel mit sich selber beschäftigt, läßt seine Tage inhaltsleer werden, und wird die Gewohnheit nicht aufgegeben, so ist jede Freude und Begeisterung bald erstickt. Jeder Menschenfreund, der in seinem Bemühen, anderen zu helfen, sich selber vergißt, findet, daß auch er gesegnet worden ist.

Die Arbeit braucht nicht langweilig, ermüdend oder knechtisch zu sein. Ehrliches Streben und aufrichtiges Verlangen, willig und fröhlich zu dienen, erhebt bescheidene Aufgaben zu der Würde liebevollen Dienens. Wer geneigt ist, von der Arbeit geringschätzig zu denken, kann aus folgender von Frances Willard erzählten Begebenheit eine hilfreiche Lehre ziehen: „Ich muß wie ein Sklave arbeiten', sagte eine ihrer Sorgen überdrüssige Frau; aber eine lebensklügere Kameradin gab ihr zur Antwort: ‚Ja, aber liebe Frau, Sie können doch wie eine Königin arbeiten'".

Es gibt Tage, wo menschliche Anforderungen unsere Zeit und Fähigkeit zu übersteigen scheinen; und es gibt Zeiten, wo unsere besten Anstrengungen vereitelt zu werden scheinen. Auch unerfreuliche Erfahrungen und ungeduldige Drängereien lasten so schwer, daß sie einen Schrei nach Ruhe und ein Sehnen des Herzens nach Befreiung auslösen. Gesegnet ist, wer verstehen gelernt hat, daß keine Änderung des Orts sondern Änderung des Denkens Ruhe und Freiheit bringt. Das Anerkennen, daß der Mensch dazu geschaffen ist, für Gott zu zeugen, und daß er Gott untertan ist, macht dem Traum, daß man zu viel zu tun habe, ein Ende.

Wer unter der Last von Krankheit seufzt, kann die Freiheit und den Urlaub haben, die in weite Ferne gerückt oder vorenthalten scheinen. Jesus richtete an alle die Einladung: „Kommet her zu mir alle, die ihr mühselig und beladen seid; ich will euch erquicken". Sein Verständnis der Allgegenwart und Kraft Gottes und der Einheit des Menschen mit Gott können alle aufrichtigen Sucher erlangen; und dieser richtige Begriff von Gott und dem Menschen bringt Ruhe.

Was sind Müdigkeit, Widerwärtigkeit, Mangel, Begrenzung und ähnliches anders als Versuchungen zu glauben, daß es eine von Gott getrennte Macht gebe? Der Glaube an das Sinnenzeugnis erzeugt Ruhelosigkeit. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 32): „Jesus betete; er zog sich von den materiellen Sinnen zurück, um sein Herz an lichteren, an geistigen Ausblicken zu erquicken"; und sie sagt aus eigener Erfahrung (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 133): „Inmitten von niederdrückender Sorge und Arbeit bitte ich die göttliche Liebe beständig um Führung und finde Ruhe".

Ein junger Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft sehnte sich einst unter der Last von Schmerzen und von tagelangem Ringen müde nach einer Ruhezeit. Trotz gehorsamen, aufrichtigen Bemühens, sich Gottes Allgegenwart und des Menschen Beziehung zu Gott zu vergegenwärtigen, trat die ersehnte Freiheit und Ruhe nicht sofort ein. Dann kam ihm plötzlich Erleuchtung. An Stelle von freudlosen, verdrießlichen Dankesbezeugungen trat schnell freudige, zufriedene Dankbarkeit für gegenwärtige Segnungen, und sofort kam Freiheit und der Feiertag des Herzens.

Zum Gedächtnis würdiger Ereignisse in der Vergangenheit sind gewisse Tage als Landesfeiertage angesetzt. Wie Urlaub, in dem man sich vom Geschäftsleben zurückziehen soll, gewähren auch diese dem einzelnen nur so viel Freude, wie er würdigen kann. Die Christliche Wissenschaft gibt der ganzen Urlaubsfrage eine höhere Bedeutung, indem sie die wahre Bedeutung von Urlaubszeit lehrt. Das Herannahen von Feiertagen und die notwendige Vorbereitung darauf sollte auch eine Vorbereitung des Denkens mit sich bringen.

Urlaubszeit! Dieses Wort singt denen, die seine Botschaft verstehen, von weit mehr als fröhlichen Ausflügen und Freisein vom Gewohnheitsmäßigen. Es singt von innerer Freude und Glückseligkeit und von Gottes Allgegenwart und Allmacht, der Grundlage aller wahren Ruhe. Wie reich doch der ist, der gelernt hat, an jedem Tage Zeit zu wahrem Urlaub zu finden!

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

A Visit to a Freighter

A freighter is certainly more interesting than a passenger ship, I reflected, once on board the *Robert Livingston*. She was loading cotton at the time; her hull already more than twenty feet down in the water with the weight of the cotton in the hold. The *Robert Livingston*, bound for Cape Town by way of Liverpool, was carrying a half-cargo of cotton and a half-cargo of lumber, her captain explained. Two of the hatches were already closed, and the space between them filled with lumber. I was loath to leave this interesting spot, but equally anxious to see the rest of the ship; so I followed the last of our party up the ladder. We were allowed a brief glance at the captain's own quarters and those of the crew; the ship's kitchen, where a strong odor of soup prevailed, and a sad-eyed sailor sat peeling potatoes. We scampered up another ladder for a peek at the navigation room, where everything was in apple-pie order, and not even a chart was out of place.

The engine room fascinated me. In spite of the heat, I could have enjoyed standing there on the narrow iron bridge and gazing down on the huge turbines for hours. I turned away reluctantly. Closing my eyes, I tried to picture myself on board the *Robert Livingston* — bound for Cape Town, via Liverpool. A freighter —ah, that was the way to travel!

Sea Breeze

We pause exultant on this wind-swept hillock,
Afar, rough-beaten silver of the bay,
Beneath us, tossing grasses of the salt-marsh,
Within our ears the locust's siccant lay.

Dry is the red-cupped moss my foot-step presses,
Blue is the sky and white the glistening sand,—
You, like the Niké of some swift Greek vessel
Victorious, with breeze-blown garments stand.

CLARA L. BAXTER.

Holiday Time

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT MAY not be possible for some people to have a yearly cessation from duty and responsibility. Rich, therefore, are those who learn to tuck in some bit of holiday day by day! Perhaps it may take the form of a remembered happy time; or there may be a sudden glimpse of open sky with lovely cloud pictures, or of a friendly smile given when Kindness was extended. Whenever some incident, however trivial it may appear, brings joy, gladness, gratitude, then to that person has come a bit of real holiday.

Most of one's time should be spent doing some kind of helpful service. Too much attention spent on self causes one's days to grow stale, and if the practice is continued joy and enthusiasm will soon be stifled. Each humanitarian who forgets self in his effort to help others finds that he too has been blessed.

Work need not be uninteresting, toilsome, or slavish. Honest effort and earnest desire to serve in a willing and cheerful manner will elevate humble duties to the dignity of loving service. Anyone inclined to think slightingly of work can learn a helpful lesson from the following incident, quoted by Frances Willard: "'I have to work like a slave,' said a good woman, weary with her worries; but the answer came from a more wayworn comrade, 'Oh, but, my dear, you can work like a queen.'"

There are days when human demands seem to exceed one's time and capacity to meet them; and there are times when one's best efforts appear to be reversed. Unpleasant experiences and impatient exactions, these too would weigh so heavily that there is a cry for rest and a longing for holiday of heart. Blessed are those who have learned that rest and freedom come not from any change of place, but from change of thought. The acknowledgment that man was created to bear witness to God and is subject to God breaks the dream of having too much to do.

Those bending beneath the weight of disease can have the freedom and time of holiday which may seem to be far off or withheld. Jesus gave this invitation to all: "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." His understanding of God's ever-presence and power and of man's unity with God, can be gained by all sincere seekers; and this correct concept of God and man brings rest.

Weariness, discord, lack, limitation, and their kind—what are they but temptations to believe that there is a power apart from God? Sense-testimony, believed, brings on restlessness. Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 32), "Jesus prayed; he withdrew from the material senses to refresh his heart with brighter, with spiritual views;" and she says of her personal experience (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 133), "In the midst of depressing care and labor I turn constantly to divine Love for guidance, and find rest."

At one time a young student of Christian Science, heavy laden with a condition of pain and weary from days of struggle, longed for a time of rest. Although obedient, sincere efforts were made to hold thought to God's ever-presence and to know man's relation to God, the longed-for freedom and rest were not experienced at once. Then suddenly light came. Quickly joyless, weary expressions of gratitude were changed into joyful, contented thanks for present blessings; and immediately came freedom and holiday of heart.

There are days known as national holidays set aside for observance of some worthy event of the past. Like holidays intended for retreat from business routine, these too yield only as much joy to the individual as he is capable of appreciating. Christian Science brings a higher meaning of all holiday observance as it teaches the true meaning of holiday time. With the approach of holidays and the necessary attendant preparation should come a preparation of thought also.

Holiday time! These words sing of far more than happy excursions and freedom from routine to those who understand their message. They sing of inward joy and happiness, and of God's ever-presence and omnipotence, which are the basis of all true rest. How rich, indeed, are those who have learned to make room in each day for true holiday!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Wisconsin's Birds

Of all the great singers that sweeten Wisconsin one of the best known and best loved is the brown thrush or thrasher, strong and able without being familiar, and easily seen and heard. Rosy purple evenings after thunder-showers are the favorite song-times, when the winds have died away and the steaming ground and the leaves and flowers fill the air with fragrance. Then the male makes haste to the topmost spray of an oak tree and sings loud and clear with delightful enthusiasm until sundown, mostly I suppose for his mate sitting on the precious eggs in a brush heap. . . .

It was a great memorable day when the first flock of passenger pigeons came to our farm, calling to mind the story we had read about them when we were at school in Scotland. Of all God's feathered people that sailed the Wisconsin sky, no other bird seemed to us so wonderful. The beautiful wanderers flew like the winds in flocks of millions from climate to climate in accord with the weather, finding their food —acorns, beechnuts, pine-nuts, cranberries, strawberries, huckleberries, juniper berries, hackberries, buckwheat, rice, wheat, oats, corn—in fields and forests thousands of miles apart. I have seen flocks streaming south in the fall so large that they were flowing over from horizon to horizon in an almost continuous stream all day long, at the rate of forty or fifty miles an hour, like a mighty river in the sky, widening, contracting, descending like falls and cataracts, and rising suddenly here and there in huge ragged masses like high-splashing spray. How wonderful the distances they flew in a day—in a year—in a lifetime!

They arrived in Wisconsin in the spring just after the sun had cleared away the snow, and alighted in the woods to feed on the fallen acorns that they had missed the previous autumn. A comparatively small flock swept thousands of acres perfectly clean of acorns in a few minutes, by moving straight ahead with a broad front. All got their share, for the rear constantly became the van by flying over the flock and alighting in front, the entire flock constantly changing from rear to front, revolving something like a wheel with a low buzzing wing roar that could be heard a long way off. In summer they feasted on wheat and oats and were easily approached as they rested on the trees along the sides of the field after a good full meal, displaying beautiful iridescent colors as they moved their necks backward and forward when we went very near them. . . .

The breast of the male is a fine rosy red, the lower part of the neck behind and along the sides changing from the red of the breast to gold, emerald green and rich crimson. The general color of the upper parts is grayish blue, the under parts white. The extreme length of the bird is about seventeen inches; the finely modeled slender tail, about eight inches, and extent of wings twenty-four inches. — JOHN MUIR, in "The Story of My Boyhood and Youth."

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Battle of the Styles

The History of Taste, by Frank P. Chambers. New York: Columbia University Press. $4.25.

IN ART, as in politics—to paraphrase a passage in one of W. S. Gilbert's lyrics—every little boy and girl is born either a classicist or a romanticist. Through the centuries the two schools have debated, each holding that the thing he liked was the right thing, with now the conservatives in the saddle and now the liberals. For more than 400 years the argument has raged, and still the Dutch capture Holland regularly. Of what purpose all this contention, since right remains right and left left? What better purpose than to keep the issues of expression alive? The romanticist exuberance keeps the placid traditional waters from stagnating, and classicism in turn holds before the world ever the lesson that there is beauty in order. What a merry-go-round of growth, climax and decadence each of the great art school cycles have been Mr. Chambers reminds us in this painstaking study of the revolutions of taste and criticism in the history of European art.

Opposing Mentalities

He starts out with the useful premise that the points of view we have learned to call classicism and romanticism represent two opposing mentalities in art. Since France has by common consent been the "guardian and exemplar of taste during the most critical years of the late Renaissance and during a considerable part of the Romantic Movement," he deems it proper that a majority of the authorities quoted should be French. In the background of time Mr. Chambers notes that "As the Byzantium architecture perfected itself, its many beauties were celebrated by a number of panegyrists, and the rare phenomenon appeared of a great art existing simultaneously with an æsthetic appreciation of it."

But this was not to be the typical medieval attitude. Art was to take on in Italy and elsewhere the connotation of usefulness, architecture was admired for being well and skillfully built and painting and sculpture were esteemed in the proportion that they bore semblance to actuality. In the eyes of the author of the Middle Ages beauty signified brightness and variety of colors, the glitter of gold and jewelry. "The idea of a romantic liberty, such as the modern artist holds necessary for the full exercise of his genius and imagination, was then neither desired nor conceivable."

The craftsman was the anonymous artist. Church and guild held him firmly to the strict conventions of composition and workmanship. Geometry was the controlling factor in design, whether in the planning of a building or in the drawing of the human figure.

Medieval ascetics had an abhorrence of the arts. Dante and St. Thomas Aquinas finally made an impression upon the cultured thought of their times with their æsthetic speculation, and the feeling for art as art increased. Cennino Cennini, in the last of the medieval recipe books, his "Treatise on Painting," set forth a conception of artistic style, of proportion and of the imitation of nature that foreshadowed the Renaissance, which Mr. Chambers calls, for the purpose of this book, "the rebirth of the æsthetic consciousness."

Rediscovering the Classics

The Renaissance discovered that the ancient classics, hitherto shrouded in ignorance, were beautiful. Aristotle lost popularity to Plato, who expressed himself in happier style. Petrarch roused popular consideration for ancient remains and helped restrain vandalism. The Tuscan sculptors began to emulate the work of the classic Roman artists in carving, and out of this influence evolved the schools of Donatello and Michelangelo. A sculptural competition was held in Florence for an important commission, something unthinkable in the preceding age of the guild craftsmen. Brunelleschi defined and measured the classic orders of architecture, and the labors of all these scholars, archeologists and natural scientists were summed up in the treatises of Leo Battista Alberti, modeled upon recently discovered manuscripts of Vitruvius. Thus, within 20 years of the setting up of the first printing press in Italy began the literature that was to grow up around the art of architecture, tinged from the first with the literary and antiquarian scholarship that it maintains to this day.

And here began to widen the division between the houses of classicism and romanticism, with the former having and holding for a long period the approval of officialdom. Titian found himself the subject of early criticism because of his want of grounding in the antique. His glorious color in a time when drawing was esteemed the dominant virtue in a painting had to wait for the appreciation of another age. But his age recognized the idea of style, of a superimposed form, conditioned by the character of the artist and by the age in which he lived. At last it became an accepted notion that the artist was an individual, devoting himself to the production of beautiful things. The terminology of Aristotle and Pliny the Elder took on new æsthetic meanings and poetry and painting became the subjects for study and discussions among groups of amateurs of culture. Inevitably these groups coagulated into conservatives and liberals. Debates were heated, and "the warfare of æsthetics continually involved personalities and lapsed into libel."

Diderot

From here onward Mr. Chambers traces the definite stages of the emergence of classicism as a dominant art philosophy, integral with moral worth imitating nature in externals, while seeking a blend of the real and the ideal, maintaining the mathematical heritage of the ancients and keeping to the fore the substantial qualities of classicism as a legislative mode. Classicism thus formulated was taken over and refined upon by France through a long line of painters and writers, and became entrenched and decadent in the Académie Française. Soon the energetic mining and sapping of the romanticists began to make itself felt. A new appreciation of Titian's color came in with the influential studies of amateurs of the arts, particularly those of Rogers de Piles. From without the ranks of professional artists, rather than from within, came the challenge of criticism. The outsider declined to say he was moved by the coldly correct compositions that made little use of the imagination and ignored the life of the times in favor of classic themes.

The age was ready for the upsetting Diderot, whose criticism was so well grounded in art practice, gathered in conversations with painters, that the Academy could not ignore him. He set forth a new standpoint of criticism, that it was not for the correction of the artist, but for the enlightenment of the public. "The academic antique is a double plagiarism," he thundered, "the copy of a copy, and the reverse of antiquity herself. Antiquity had no antique to copy." "The Vituvian system of measures seems to have been invented only for monotony and for the suffocation of genius." It was a time for revolution in popular government, and for a new and vital conception of art as an expression of man's relation to his own time.

Now the two schools understood each other. Onward they have gone since, friendly enemies, each unreconciled to the other, each necessary to keep the other from lapsing into sterility, on the one hand, and chaos, on the other. With Diderot came the emergence of romanticism as a full armored theory of æsthetics. Mr. Chambers gives a chapter to the discussion of the philosophy of romanticism, and its support in modern thought, the rise of realism, impressionism and finally modernism in its many phases, altogether providing a thoroughgoing outline of evolving taste in art. E. C. S.

Travelers as Silhouettes

Thirty Years in the Golden North, by Jan Welzl. Translated by Paul Selver. London: Allen and Unwin. 10s. 6d. net. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.
A Rabbit in the Air, by David Garnett. London: Chatto & Windus. 5s. net.
Across New Guinea From the Fly to the Sepik, by Ivan F. Champion. London: Constable. 15s. net.

"DO YOU see that mountain just behind Elizabeth's toque?"—this line comes from one of Mr. E. M. Forster's stories and is an unexpectedly rich description of a certain kind of scenery, and an example of the kind of effect a consciously or unconsciously comic figure can give his travel narrative. Travelers are silhouettes. There is the serious silhouette of Mr. Champion's kind, erect, conscientious, efficient against a fantastic tropical country. Country like that is to be submitted to the discipline of discovery. He reveals nothing of himself. His duty is to his expedition. The silhouettes of Mr. Jan Welzl and Mr. David Garnett are more rounded and revealing. They are blessedly human without dressing up facetiously for the part, and they make the same difference to their explored country that is made to a landscape painting when a busy little figure is put into the foreground. That landscape immediately takes on existence—an irrelevance in painting, but a thing of prime importance to literature.

"Thirty Years in the Golden North" is a fascinating book. It has been taken down from the lips of Jan Welzl, an extraordinary little Czech locksmith, hard-headed, simple, quaint and courageous, who, having wandered all over Europe plying his trade, decided to go and live in the arctic. He is the most serious, efficient and courageous of travelers. His strange quality is the mixture of peasant homeliness and astuteness and something like the clown's obliviousness to danger. The picture of this little fellow throwing up his job on the Trans-Siberian Railway and driving his pony and cart farther and farther north like a peddler with no one to peddle to, brings tears of apprehension, admiration and laughter to the eyes. A small black speck against the miles of deserted tundra becomes a cocky and heroic figure—one who after 30 years in the North cannily remembers the price he paid for everything, down to the odd 50 kopecks!

The first winter he dismisses in three lines as a mild one with a temperature of a mere 60 degrees Fahrenheit below zero. There is a wild journey on a raft on which with his horse and cart he solemnly swirls in circles for miles on a flooded river; and what could beat his first meetings with Eskimos, calling through a hole in the ground to them, "Hullo, hullo, here is a good man, a friend, come and answer." He spent one winter alone, on the edge of the Arctic Ocean enduring the earthquake explosions of the freezing sea and the arctic storms, which are most effectively described. He lived and traded with the Eskimos, crossed to Alaska and became a chief in the end because, as he explains, it was good for business! A more entertaining and a more revealing book I have not read for a long time.

Mr. David Garnett is the athlete of modern writers. "A Rabbit in the Air" is the diary of his attempts to learn to fly, and flying is still an adventure. And what a diary it is, sticking to his subject as closely as Isaak Walton to his fishing, Mr. Garnett explores the new world of the air aware of the comedy of his fears and taking us trick by trick to each day's new ecstasy and excitement.

And now we come to our serious traveler, Mr. Champion, who with another white man conducted one of those small expeditions which after much hardship and energy, but with no melodramatic effect, write a little more on the blank spaces of the map of the world. Their achievement was to cross New Guinea by tracing the Fly River to its source, crossing the central limestone range and descending by raft down the Sepik. Two attempts were made and both were arduous. The prime difficulty was the carrying of provisions for months and months of traveling. The natives were suspicious, for they had not seen a white man before. The expedition was proud of not firing a shot. The story is simply and stoically related.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Socially and Educationally Speaking

AS OUR social activities are strictly limited, we were surprised recently to receive the following communication, impeccably engraved: "Mr. and Mrs. Alfred A. Knopf announce the marriage of Miss Halcyon Day to Mr. Eden Herring on Friday the twenty-fourth of June, nineteen hundred and thirty-two. New York City; 730 Fifth Avenue" . . . And the card inclosed read: "At home in 'The Rueful Mating' ($2.50) by G. B. Stern, at all bookstores on and after June twenty-fourth" . . . Very clever, well-mannered and, as Mr. Knopf no doubt would say, civilized . . . All that was missing was the usual Knopfian note on the type in which the announcement was couched.

The other day we were disappointed to receive an announcement to the effect that the marriage which had been arranged, etc., had been postponed . . . Disappointed not only because we had a report of the wedding in type—and a good report, even though we didn't write it—but because, in contrast to the original announcement, this notice of deferment was merely a note on a commercial letterhead, saying: "PLEASE NOTE: The publication date of 'The Rueful Mating' by G. B. Stern has been changed from June 24 to July 1" . . . The Knopfs, we felt, would have been more tactful if they had allowed us to retain the illusion that we were moving in the best circles.

* * *

Mr. Walter B. Pitkin, author of "A Short Introduction to the History of Human Stupidity" (Simon & Schuster) finds only six things wrong with the typical college: "The wrong people give money to colleges, the wrong men are picked as trustees, the wrong men teach in colleges, the wrong people go to college, the wrong subjects are studied and the wrong methods of teaching these subjects are followed" . . . "Otherwise," he finds, "the college is a splendid institution, especially the plumbing and the stadium, though I like the lawns and trees of the quieter campuses too."

Mr. Pitkin is perhaps a rather frivolous person to deal with so important a subject as education . . . Still, it would be interesting to hear his views on the grade schools . . . When Young Michael was graduated from grammar school the other day, attendance on our part seemed to be indicated . . . We went with no great expectations, and we were not disappointed . . . The exercises were dedicated to the bicentennial of George Washington . . . Several quite intelligent looking boys and girls were required to stand up and deliver to the assembled teachers and parents the most eulogistic quoted comments available on the career of Washington.

* * *

Now we are not particularly in sympathy with the "de-bunking" of historical figures . . . But we do feel that if they had never been "bunked" they would not need "debunking" . . . And "bunked" is what Washington certainly was on this occasion . . . It was not sufficient that Washington was the Savior of his Country and its First President and its Premier Citizen militaristically, pacifically and cardiacally . . . No; he must be described as the greatest man in the history of the world, who alone won freedom for his country, alone stood against division within, alone launched the new nation.

For an hour or more, pupils, at the instance of teachers and school officials and with the craven connivance of parents, poured out these absurd encomiums, culled apparently from the most inflated political speeches of the most bombastic orators in American history . . . You would never dream, to hear them, that Adams or Warren or Hancock or Franklin or Jefferson or Hamilton ever existed, or if they did exist, were more than secretaries to Washington . . . School officials, teachers, parents and pupils all knew better, yet the farce was tolerated . . . We even applauded—though only out of sympathy for the helpless speakers.

What is the use of all that exaggeration and pretense? . . . This flimsy structure will have to be torn down again . . . Washington must take his place as one of the great men of the world, not as the only one . . . If the boys and girls of that class are to be intelligent citizens, they must cultivate some sort of critical attitude, must be able to think calmly, must distinguish sense from buncombe . . . Perhaps they will, in spite of their elders.

Chassidic Lore

Golden Mountain, by Meyer Levin. New York: Cape & Ballou. $3.

THE legends of the Baal Shem Tov belong to folk literature. They are tales of the wonder-working Rabbi Israel who lived 200 years ago in the Carpathian Mountains, and by the simplicity of his wisdom and the joyousness of his piety won thousands of followers. His followers were called the Chassidim, from the word chassid, which implies an ecstacy of devotion. Rabbi Israel himself was called the Baal Shem Tov, meaning the Master of the Wondrous Name. Half the Jewry of eastern Europe in time became Chassidim.

The Chassidic tales were made up partly of the leader's own sayings, partly of the inventions of wandering story-tellers, which were written down and to this day are circulated by hundreds of thousands in little penny story books in eastern Europe. Another portion of the Chassidic legend was composed by a single author, Rabbi Nachman, great-grandson of the Baal Shem Tov, and inheritor of his wisdom. The tales have been translated into German. The underlying doctrine has been the subject of learned essays. And now Mr. Meyer Levin, coming upon a saga of his own people, has *retold* in English, rather than translated, some of the tales which he found in Yiddish, Hebrew and German.

Mr Levin's purpose has been to put together the scattered legends of the Baal Shem Tov so as to form a narrative of the sixty years of Rabbi Israel's life, 1700-1760. To that he has added most of the tales of Rabbi Israel's great-grandson who belongs to the years 1772-1810, together with some doctrinal commentaries by the German essayist, Martin Buber.

Except that they are linked with veritable persons and places, the stories might be classified as wonder tales, in the same category with Æsop's fables and Grimm's fairy tales, and many of them can be told to children simply for their story value, without thought of Rabbi Israel as founder of a sect and without regard to the lessons conveyed. On the other hand the stories are saturated in Chassidic doctrine.

For instance, among the stories translated from Rabbi Nachman is one called "The Wind That Overturned the World." It is frankly contrived to teach a lesson and tells of what happened to a nation that believed only in riches. Among them a man was judged according to the sum of money that he possessed, and those who had little money were ranked as beasts and birds. In the end they were cleansed of their fault; the true king ruled them once more, and the secret ways of wisdom were open to them.

Over the table on Sabbath eve, on long walks or wagon rides with his students, Rabbi Nachman, carrying on the traditions of his illustrious ancestor, spun marvelous tales of kings and princes, noble women and a palace of pearls upon the Golden Mountain, which is the Holy Land.

Rabbi Nachman's stories are long and intricate, in strong contrast to the simple, homely tales of Rabbi Israel, but all of them convey the same atmosphere, one of joy in religion. Rabbi Israel's contribution to the religious experience of his people was that truth may be lost in ritual, and that God is better served by a joyous heart than by a multiplicity of prayers. To a people weighed down with the sadness of exile, he brought joy. To scholars huddled over the sacred writings he brought the religion of the out-of-doors.

Mr. Levin has retold the tales with simple dignity, and in prose that often falls into a beautiful rhythm.

A Prisoner's Story

Shades of the Prison House: a Personal Memoir, by Stuart Wood. London: Williams & Norgate. 12s. 6d. net.

MR. STUART WOOD for the greater part of his life has been a habitual criminal, passing again and again from crime to prison and from prison to crime. For the last five years, thanks to the influence of kind and sympathetic friends, he has led a law-abiding life, and he has written this book in the hope of showing "some of the influences which are in constant operation to produce the type of man and woman we label criminal" and to present the hitherto "insoluble problem of reforming him."

His first conviction took place some 31 years ago, when the administration of English law was far harsher to first offenders than it is today. At the age of 16 he was arrested with another youth for theft and sentenced to a month's imprisonment. We must think of him as a boy with no near relatives able or willing to help him, shy, bookish, extremely sensitive, but with a strong vein of obstinacy. He describes the experience of this first term of imprisonment in Reading Gaol, the harshness of the treatment and the desperate loneliness. At the end of the term he was discharged to face the world, with a few shillings only in his pocket, "filled with bitterness and hatred of the forces" that had made him suffer.

He sought employment in the army, and fell into crime again, and thus went back to prison. He passed from bad to worse. When he was free he found no paths of honest employment open to him, and he took the line of least resistance in resorting to crime. We need not dwell upon details. But there are several facts of importance which emerge from his life story. In his later years he found that there were far more "palliatives" in prison life, and that far more consideration was given to the welfare of the prisoner. It also appears from his own record that public opinion is less cruel to the ex-criminal than it used to be. And it ought to be added that it is now the settled practice in English justice to refrain as far as possible from sending first offenders to prison.

But when all this is admitted the author thinks that there is still little or nothing in the life of men undergoing punishment which tends to reform them. The harshest indictment he brings against a society which "has bred criminals" is that it has not yet found a satisfactory way of providing for them when they are discharged.

The picture he draws is clouded by memories of days when the scales were more heavily weighted against the criminal than they are today. But part at least of the problem is substantially the same. This narrative should serve a useful purpose in bringing home to the public the need of a more constructive and imaginative policy for dealing with society's outcasts.

Still a Liaison Officer

A Private Universe, by André Maurois. London: Cassell. 8s. 6d. net. New York: Appleton. $2.50.

M. MAUROIS'S private universe is M. Maurois himself. He collects under this title a journal of the last three or four years. He divides it into three sections, the first and last of which are devoted to England and America. In the middle he lets himself wander at large from the Absolute to Geneva, from political science to the philosophy of love. This vagrancy does not show M. Maurois at his best. His comments often contain interesting and wise points, which deserve serious development. But in general he strays superficially, and is content to tantalize rather than to satisfy the reader.

But in the chapters on England and America we have one of the most sympathetic and penetrating critics of Anglo-Saxon modes and manners in his habitual mood. In a bright little paragraph on "the American language," M. Maurois writes: "American . . . has words born from images, as in primitive tongues. You will be surprised at finding over there that the English 'yes' is often replaced by a sort of double grunting sound, produced without opening the mouth, by first expelling a small quantity of air through the nose and then taking a slight breath. Two quite distinct notes are discernible, the second being the higher, which in unison express a kind of approval at once languid, passive and kindly. The women make even more frequent use of these musical and primitive sounds than the men."

How delightful that a twentieth-century traveler can describe the speech of America in the language of Gulliver! Of course, M. Maurois has reversed the mechanics of the American "uh-huh"; but how should he know?

M. Maurois's reflections on "Americans in Crisis" do not, perhaps, add much to what others have said, but it is good to find a total absence of ridicule toward what some critics have seen as unthinking panic. Instead he says: "The slump has made Americans more mature and more sensible. America is young, but she has grown older and riper since 1929. She is reaching that fine but difficult age when, for peoples as for individuals, grown-up responsibilities succeed the optimistic illusions of childhood and the rebellious pessimism of adolescence."

In his chapters on England, M. Maurois is even more comprehending. His "Advice to a Young Frenchman leaving for England," is admirable. "Do as they do," he says. And he strikes an amusingly true note in saying: "If you can time your hunger properly, you can eat to perfection." Praise for English food from a Frenchman! M. Maurois quite properly tells his protégé to reserve his appetite for breakfast and afternoon tea.

All this is not only amusing, M. Maurois is one of the few competent interpreters between France and the English-speaking nations.

George Eliot: A French View

The Life of George Eliot, by Emilie and Georges Romieu. Translated from the French by Brian W. Downs. London: Cape. 7s. 6d. net.

ONE might have hoped that a life of George Eliot, written with French detachment, would be singularly interesting. For here we have a woman who, in spite of one circumstance in her life which shocked her contemporaries, was imbued with the qualities which Englishmen today think of as distinctively Victorian—far more so than those of either Dickens or Thackeray. She was intensely preoccupied with ethical problems. Even when she was exposing the weaknesses in the moral code of her time she did so with precisely that kind of conviction which gave rise to the code. With French thought—except the philosophy of Comte, which was far from being typically French—she had little sympathy; and her spiritual second home was in Germany.

Surely her life might have provided excellent material for the disinterested analysis of a Frenchman who has studied his England. But Monsieur and Madame Romieu have chosen a different course. They have been content to make a sentimental French love story out of the personal life of Marian Evans and George Lewes. The liberty which it is the fashion among modern romantic biographers to take with their subjects is carried to hitherto unheard-of limits. George Eliot, who was perhaps the most severely disciplined intellectual force that has ever appeared among English women writers, becomes primarily an "Egeria"; George Lewes, who was her intellectual equal, is for these writers primarily her lovelorn swain. Conversations are freely invented. "All serene," Marian is made to think to herself, in modern slang, when invited to make the famous sacrifice of her hair. "That, Marian, that's your line! What you have just read is first class for its freshness, truth and humor." Such is the "journalese" which is put into the mouth of the austere Lewes! We do not blame the translators, for the style seems well suited to the matter.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

The Story of a Purpose

The Answering Glory, by R. C. Hutchinson. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.

MR. R. C. HUTCHINSON'S first novel, "The Answering Glory," is the story of a woman possessed by a single purpose, and the unexpected response that her devotion aroused in another resolute heart.

Fourteen hundred miles off the coast of Africa lay the almost unknown island of São Maharo. There was a harbor settlement or two, the remnants of some Portuguese mines, thick black woods, and natives. No Europeans lived there. Few even stopped. To this island 40 years ago went a Miss Thompson, a Yorkshire girl fired by the odd remark of an explorer whose lecture she attended one evening. She went to preach, to teach, to nurse and feed and build. When she went to the north side of the island, alone except for a single house-boy, a native chieftain shot an arrow at her with intent to stop her for good and all. His arrow missed the mark, and Miss Thompson labored among the people of the island for many years. Then, disabled, she was carried back to England on furlough.

As Miss Thompson lay wrapped in blankets on the little ship that was to convey her from Maharo, her people, who had followed her, thronged the quay and wept. "I shall come back," she told them. "*I shall come back!*" The greater part of Mr. Hutchinson's novel tells of her valiant fight to get back. Against her return were arrayed the kindly secretary of the Missionary Society which directed her movements, the doctor, her fellow missionaries and Miss Thompson's own condition. On her side was nothing but her own dauntless will and the call of her people on the island. The chronicle of that gentle woman's will set against the world around her is as stirring as any young romance. There is not much in the story about missionary work, but the author's attitude is respectful.

Miss Thompson did not go back, but another went in her place—a girl stirred, as Miss Thompson herself had been, by a lecture. This time it was Miss Thompson's lecture, delivered to a hall full of giggling girls; but one of them listened. Just as the older woman had subdued great obstacles to reach her destination, so young Barbara risked life and more to get to Maharo. This is a good, stout, combative kind of story, with plenty of stamina in it.

Mr. Hutchinson tells his story by a series of detached pictures, varied, detailed and clearly realized. There are scenes on the island, scenes in missionary boarding houses in London, scenes at the up-to-date girls' school where Miss Thompson went to lecture, a scene in a hideous wharf-side resort at Cape Town, a scene on the ocean of São Maharo. The style is elliptical, as if the author were a disciple of Rudyard Kipling. The notable quality, however, in Mr. Hutchinson as a writer is his ability to depict character. Miss Thompson herself is memorable.

Huxley—Two Views

Huxley, Prophet of Science, by Houston Peterson. New York: Longmans, Green. $3.50.
Huxley, by Clarence Ayres. New York: Norton. $3.

PORTRAITS of Thomas Henry Huxley may vary. Mr. Ayres presents him as the man whose researches and theories formed the basis for the doctrine of evolution, which the world credits to Charles Darwin. Mr. Peterson pictures Huxley as the "beloved disciple" of the author of the "Origin of Species." But neither biographer would dwarf the stature of this naturalist who towered above the stern convictions of the Victorian era. They show him striding through his time, leaving his mark upon biology, geology, palæontology, anthropology and psychology and pursuing his researches with accompaniment of a militant agnosticism.

One does not compass Huxley in a paragraph, but an excerpt from Huxley's own pen approaches an assessment. His aims, he wrote, were "to smite all humbugs, however big; to give a nobler tone to science; to set an example of abstinence from petty personal controversies, and of toleration for everything but lying; to be indifferent as to whether the work is recognized as mine or not, so long as it is done." To this Mr. Peterson has added the discerning comment that Huxley "was not of the first order of scientific discoverers. He was not," Mr. Peterson declares, "made for a peaceful career entirely devoted to special research. He was primarily a great critic—an interpreter, a teacher, a brilliant propagandist."

Oxford has published "The Complete Book of the Great Musicians," comprising Books I, II and III, by Percy A. Scholes and Will Earhart.

Errant Comet of Poetry

Thomas Lovell Beddoes. An Anthology, chosen by F. L. Lucas. New York: Macmillan. $2.

AT TIMES the lover of poetry finds refreshment in turning his gaze from the great fixed stars of the poetic firmament to rest it upon some errant comet, pallid, uncertain in form, incalculable, yet beautiful and fascinating; and at such times he is not seldom attracted to the "interregnum," as it has been called the period between the setting of the great Romantic and the rising of the Victorian luminaries, the generation which came to maturity in the eighteen-twenties and which, whether or not because of the discouragement and disillusionment following the Napoleonic wars, never completely fulfilled its promise. Here belong George Darley and John Clare and Charles Jeremiah Wells and Thomas Lovell Beddoes, all men of genius but of genius manqué. Each contains (in Lamb's phrase) "poetry enough for anything"; each lacked, and Beddoes most conspicuously lacked, the self-disciplined energy, the determination, the largeness of concept to fashion a great work of art.

"I ought to have been among other things a good poet"—so runs Beddoes's estimate of himself in his strange last letter. He is a good poet, at moments very nearly a great one, and it is by these moments that he survives. Parts of his work are far finer than the whole, suggesting a capacity far beyond what he accomplished. His masterpiece, that curious macabre tragedy in the manner of Webster, is memorable for scattered scenes and parts of scenes and for a magnificent intensity of imagination in individual lines and brief passages. But though it extends to the conventional five acts it is not a finished and artistic whole. The other tragic dramas of his maturity are mere torsos, splendid and pathetic. There are also numerous beautiful and powerful fragments. And there are a few lyrics, most of them generally somewhat overpraised.

He is thus just the poet to profit by the attention of a sensitively appreciative anthologist; and Mr. Lucas has done well to devote to Beddoes the first volumes of a new series of anthologies entitled "Poets in Brief." To the selections from his poetry the editor has wisely added some three dozen pages of prose, chosen from Beddoes's strange, mordant, detached, melancholy and memorable letters, which contain some of the best literary criticism of the period. The whole is introduced by Mr. Lucas in a few pages of compact wisdom and good taste, the best criticism of Beddoes we have yet had.

The little book may serve to call this so appealing poet back to remembrance better than the oversumptuous edition of his complete works prepared by Sir Edmund Gosse and published four years ago. Not that Beddoes has ever been entirely forgotten. When Kelsall, his loyal friend, published his remains, prose and verse, at the middle of the nineteenth century, Tennyson recognized their quality, Browning planned to lecture on Beddoes at Oxford, and his work was for a while a shibboleth in Pre-Raphaelite circles. Letters and poetry were reprinted by Gosse some 40 years ago; and again, as we have said, a short time ago. There has also been at least one biographical and critical study of his work. But an anthology was needed, and this Mr. Lucas has put together with exquisite discrimination. S. C. C.

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EDUCATIONAL

Rising to Their Feet

By DOROTHEA KAHN

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"MISS MARY," daughter of the old South, looked about her beloved Louisiana and saw everywhere the farm problem. People tied to the soil—people of potential ability who did not seem to be able to lift themselves out of lives of drudgery. Children following in the dragging footsteps of their parents because there seemed to be no way of catching up with taxes and debts.

But "Miss Mary," rural school principal, had vision. The people could pull themselves out of the rut by tapping the resources within and around them, she felt sure. What one farm family could not do alone, an organized group could surely achieve, whether it be marketing eggs profitably or starting an orchestra. From her school "Miss Mary" went out to help farm people organize themselves for intellectual and economic growth.

Now 300 rural communities which are carrying on their own education are the result. "Miss Mary," who is Miss Mary Mims, state community worker, is called "the Jane Addams of the South" because of her achievements. In her book, "The Awakening Community," published this spring by the Macmillan Company ($2), she tells the thrilling story of the rise and spread of this adult education movement in her State.

The Spark

She does not mention herself at all in her vivid narrative of community awakenings, but from state library extension workers, the writer learned that this gentle, understanding woman was the spark that lighted the flames now burning in Louisiana.

Miss Mims was too intelligent a teacher to think she could pour education down on anybody. It had to come out of the desire of the people themselves; they had to learn to reach out for it. Her mission was to show communities how they could unite to accomplish some simple, concrete task, such as landscaping the rural school grounds or marketing strawberries. Once the community had appointed its committees and had had a taste of coöperative action, there seemed to be no limit to what it might accomplish.

Probably the finest flowering of this new community sense is the folk school, which a leading Louisiana educator calls "a new training ground for education in our democracy." Miss Mims, he said, is its "founder and inspiration." So her own narrative of how from 2000 to 3000 people left their farms and town homes to take part in one of these parish "folk meets" is impressive. (The parish of Louisiana is the county of other states.) Miss Mims writes in "The Awakening Community" of one of the Richland Parish meets.

"It was queer, Ted and Nan thought, waiting for the school bus at 1 o'clock on a July afternoon. Of course they waited for it every morning during the school term. But this was vacation. And another queer thing. Mother and father and baby sister were going along too."

When the bus, loaded with other families, arrived at the Rayville High School, it appeared that everybody in Richland Parish must be there, Miss Mims continued. But the bus driver hurried back to get more. In the meantime, the children were invited to stay in improvised nurseries and kindergartens so the parents could enjoy to the full the program ready for them. Miss Mims continues:

The Big Meet

"On the stage (of the school auditorium) were seated several men and women everybody knew—the parish farm agent and home demonstration agent, the state community worker. There were several others, too, whom they did not know.

"Somebody sat down at the piano, a song leader stood up, and soon the voice of the crowd was raised in song. Then a professor from the state university talked on 'Why the Folk School?'

"After that the crowd broke up into groups. The women heard a lecture on 'Making the Home Grounds Beautiful,' after which they took part in a general discussion on home improvement. There were two classes for men, one studying dairying, the other soil fertility.

"At 4 o'clock all adults assembled again in the auditorium where they heard an inspirational lecture.

"School was dismissed at 5:45 that the buses might get everybody home in time to attend to all the evening duties on the farm.

"The other days of the week were much like that. . . . There were lectures and discussions giving practical information on such topics as 'Marketing Dairy Products,' 'Home Grown Feeds,' 'Cotton,' for the men, and for the women, 'Home Reading,' 'Interior Decorating,' and many other subjects." Experts in these fields spoke.

This was only part of the activities. Boys and girls came in for their share with talks planned for them on such subjects as "Twentieth Century Knighthood," with play programs under the direction of professional leaders, a pet, doll and toy show, craft hours and so on. The folk school ended with a masque put on by the boys and girls, "Agriculture in Richland Parish." Three thousand people saw it.

Now other organized communities in Louisiana are taking up the folk school idea and a number are to be held this summer. But to return to the first one. The big question is, to farm people who might want to copy the plan, "How much did it cost?"

Just $500, said Miss Mims. The plan of the folk school was laid before the 11 organized communities of the parish, and also before such town groups as the Lions, the Parent-Teacher Association and the Red Cross. The needed money was quickly raised from these interested people. Most of the services were volunteered. "Everybody seemed eager to do everything possible for the school, so that the matter of financing was really a very simple one," wrote Miss Mims.

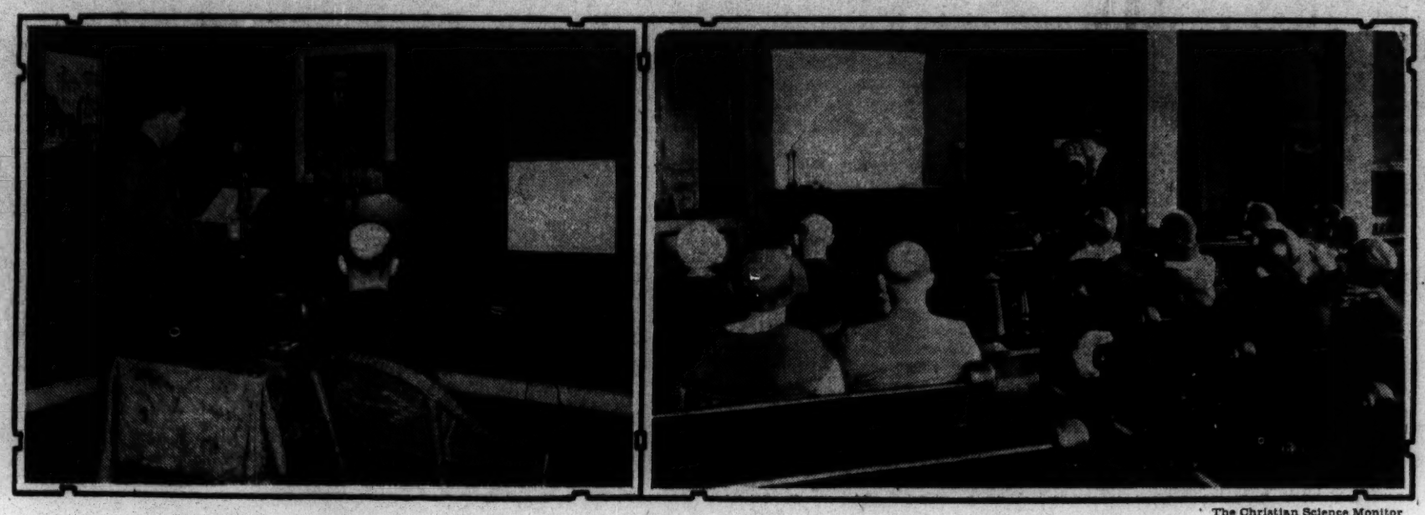
"Richland," she added," sees no reason why any rural group, or any small town, or bigger town, for that matter, where there are men and women who really want to establish some form of community service, cannot start such a school, fitting its program to the local needs."

Tilling the Ground

But for a folk school to be successful, the ground must be tilled with community organization, Miss Mims' study shows. Her book tells the story of the organization of a number of typical down-at-the-heel communities. It tells, for instance, how Cypress Knee came together around the project of raising pure bred chickens, planting vegetables and flowers and forming an orchestra. That was four years ago. Now the community has a regular income from its egg shipments, homes have flower and vegetable gardens, the orchestra is heard over the radio and nobody talks of wishing to move to a city. There are similar stories of other communities, where by joining forces the farm people have increased their incomes and found a satisfying intellectual life through meetings in their community houses, built with their own time and material and a little of their own money.

An aroused community can do much, Miss Mims says with authority, and of all the things it can do this leader places near the top this achievement: "It can help its citizens to continue the process of acquiring an education. For education must continue through life and the highest degree granted to any man, that of M. H. S., Master of His Sphere, can be acquired only in an atmosphere of social coöperation."

The optimistic current of this book of accomplishment is emphasized in quotation from Prof. Charles W. Pipkin, dean of the graduate school of Louisiana State University, who writes the introduction: "Our communities will only be as fine as our eyes see all that is fine in them; and we can with keen imaginative eyes of hope and faith and vision make new communities of our old communities."



The Christian Science Monitor

Left: Broadcasting for the First Program of Combined Radio and Film, Synchronized With Discussions From the Agricultural Extension Service at the Ohio State University. | Right: On the Receiving End of the Illustrated Radio Discussions. Five Meetings of This Kind Were Conducted Simultaneously in Various Parts of the State.

Radio and Film Strip For Rural Meetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Columbus, Ohio

A DEVELOPMENT in education by radio was outlined here recently by the agricultural extension service at the Ohio State University. A combined use of radio and film strips was tried out in five counties where meetings were held simultaneously. Between the talks that came in over the air were sandwiched local discussion periods. There was also a question and answer forum conducted by radio, the questions being telephoned to the studio while the meetings were in progress and answered by the speaker over the air but a moment later.

In conducting the experiment, the coöperation of five county agricultural agents in the State was obtained. They agreed to hold local meetings, provide film strip projectors, and secure radio-receiving sets.

In broadcasting the illustrated radio meeting from the Ohio State University's radio station WEAO, a film projector was set up in front of the speaker in the studio. The projector was operated by an attendant, who at the signal of a gong struck by the speaker turned to the next picture on the strip. This method insured that the speaker would not forget to warn agents at local meeting places of a change in the picture. Each slide was conspicuously numbered and at each sound of the gong five agricultural agents in five different counties in the State turned simultaneously to the next picture on their film strips.

Local discussions on the subjects emphasized in the radio talks and film strips were led by agents immediately after the illustrated part of the program. During the discussion period, questions were phoned in to designated phones at the university. Later, the questions were answered by radio.

Ninety-eight per cent of the farmers and homemakers attending the illustrated radio meetings, which were on poultry raising, indicated they considered them successful. Sixty-six per cent of those attending meetings asked for additional illustrated radio discussions on poultry, 36 per cent wanted such meetings on gardening, 3 per cent were interested in receiving information on the improvement of their home grounds through such meetings, and 28 per cent wanted illustrated radio meetings on the economic outlook for agriculture.

Perhaps the most popular part of this experimental radio school for ruralites was the question and answer forum. In one county 50 per cent of the visitors asked questions to be answered by radio, in another county 29 per cent of those attending the meeting phoned in questions, and in still another county 24 per cent asked questions by telephone.

When asked to state their opinions on some of the uses for the illustrated radio meeting, 59 per cent of the farmers and home makers at the local meeting places said they believed the method could be used successfully at community and county meetings of state-wide farm organizations, 53 per cent felt the illustrated radio type of instruction would prove helpful at farmers' institutes, 38 per cent suggested that class work in the schools might be improved by instruction of this kind, 36 per cent thought the method could be used advantageously at meetings of 4-H clubs, and 32 per cent wanted to obtain illustrated broadcasts for flower clubs.

Commenting on the results of the experiment, officials in the agricultural extension service said Sunday schools and day schools may find the illustrated radio method of instruction helpful in supplementing some of their class work with talks by authorities from universities. Night schools for adults, study groups of many different types, community organizations, libraries, coöperative associations, art institutes, and museums, may find the illustrated radio meeting of assistance in broadcasting educational material.

That Knowledge Be Treasured

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN a child wants to bring a book to his meals or take it to bed with him, authors and publishers, parents and teachers, may well consult that book for the secret of its attraction. Without having seen in the hands of a child the set of 11 volumes, "The New Wonder World," recently published by George L. Shuman & Co. of Chicago, we yet suspect them of holding this secret.

The educational book which the child, voluntarily, selects from a library shelf because it has no appearance of being "educational" but because it looks like a book which he wants to read, is not a deceit practiced upon him. It is giving him the kind of text the adult learner himself prefers. Let more makers and buyers of school textbooks provide reading matter similar to that of "The Nature Book" of this reading and reference set, and the discovery of knowledge will be a pleasure. As Dr. J. Ralph McGaughy, editor of the New Wonder World says, "Children turn to such books for entertainment as well as for reference material and therefore spend many more hours with them and derive much greater educational benefit than is possible with the book done in the conventional style."

One of the first impressions that one gets when dipping into any one of the Wonder World volumes is the friendliness of both story and picture. Each of the 11 books covers a separate field of knowledge, and each is edited and largely written by an authority who is at the same time the genial companion or the understanding host when he writes. Dallas Lore Sharp, who fathered Volume 3, "The Nature Book," is an instance. Most of us doubtless know of the many years which Mr. Sharp devoted to the inspirational as well as to the expert side of life in the open. And when he introduces contributors of articles on frog and toad, he brings us close to those who thrill over the lowland doxology of the first or the sober garden activities of the second. As for pictures, there is hardly a page in the set that is not ably illustrated. That a host of pictures of this character helps immeasurably in lessening the pull of trashy movies is not to be lightly overlooked.

Editors Well Known

One's confidence in a set of books may depend largely upon the identity of the editors. Parents capable of discerning the best in education are quick to realize the merits of that which is produced by men and women known to stand for that best. Parents who feel they are not as intelligent as they would like to be on this subject, but who are nevertheless conscientious, usually find out by careful inquiry just what standing the editors may have. The list of editors and contributors of "The New Wonder World" not only will stand scrutiny but should easily inspire confidence. The list contains many educators who have thought through to a rich understanding of children.

Since there is none too much time for outside reading, the teacher usually hopes that whatever reading his pupils may do at home will count toward broadening the pupil's grasp of the school subject. It is this sort of need that the makers of "The New Wonder World" have over a stretch of years been working to supply. They wanted to provide a set of books that would be equally good for school or home. They sought reference books which would be thought of as entrancing story books. They wanted to change that attitude of young people toward school books which may be described as "endurance of the inescapable." They wanted to stop children from saying when elders tried to get them to read at home, "Oh, I get enough of books at school! Can't I ever get away from books!" They wanted to send into homes the kind of book that no elder would need to promote. They desired to gratify a certain laudable wish on the part of countless parents who have to send their children to schools which have little that is modern or progressive.

Reaching Out to Hobbies

If these parents could give their children a small library of 10 or 11 books which would treat the various fields of knowledge, not merely as so much information in the old-fashioned style, but as a boundless realm of knowledge directly applicable to the child's needs, presented in natural unity and easy sequence, and reaching out freely into all sorts of jolly hobbies and side interests, then it would not matter quite so much if Peter and Polly were obliged to attend a school of the nineteenth century stamp. For then these two keen youngsters could actually go adventuring in geography, in art, in nature, in literature, in history, industry, pastimes and handicrafts, and all the other everyday subjects hitherto considered so dull and heartless.

Many of the drawings, diagrams and paintings which artists did especially for this set of books, are delightfully imaginative in some cases and humorously graphic in others, and should therefore appeal spontaneously to the youthful eye. The general index deserves comment for its simplicity and directness. The true salesman, in approaching either the parent or the school superintendent, will not fail to point out the volume entitled "Home and School Guide." In this are taken up such subjects as "The Active Child in the Modern School," "Trends in Modern Education," "The College Girl and Her Future Vocation," contributed respectively by Julia Letheld Hahn, Mildred English and Mary Emma Woolley. In this volume also are outlines in the chief subjects of the school curriculum, replete with references for using the Wonder books. These outlines can be undertaken by the pupil on his own iniative or by guidance of teacher or parent. There is even a section devoted to "An Outline of Suggested Activities for the Mother of the Pre-School Child."

ALBERT W. BLAKE.

Cuban Girl Gardeners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Havana, Cuba

The Cuban girls of today are enjoying an emancipation undreamed of even 10 years ago when it was still the custom for the languid señoritas to sit behind grilled windows and watch the world go by.

Now they are shedding the graceful mantillas and adopting the serviceable smock and even in some instances a frank suit of denim overalls. At a school recently opened in a suburb of Havana for the purpose of teaching girls useful arts and sciences, more applications were received than possibly can be accommodated.

The school was started with an endowment of $50,000 from Mme. Rosalie Abreu, scientist and philanthropist. A wide variety of practical courses are provided. Here in General Machado Town, which is the name of the suburb, energetic young Cuban señoritas are learning lace making, sculpture, chemistry, botany and gardening.

A few other subjects that are proving popular with the progressive Cuban girls are perfume making, woodwork, etching, tin and alloy work, reed and willow furniture making, toy making, physical culture and a dozen or more other courses offered which are new to girls who have been brought up in the strict seclusion of the old Spanish homes of Cuba.

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Although enrollment in the Junior Class for the coming year is practically complete, applications from college men and women for enrollment in the Freshman and Sophomore years are now receivable. To obtain a catalogue with complete information, address The Registrar, The Principia, St. Louis, Mo.
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HOME BUILDING · GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE

A Garden Club With a Big Work

Active in Civic Affairs and a Fine Influence

By ETHEL YOUNG VAN ZANDT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fort Worth, Texas.

THE success and usefulness of any garden club depends in a large measure upon its program committee, for it is through these programs that interest is stimulated, practical and effective methods of plant cultivation and propagation are discussed, and facts of great value are brought to the ever-increasing number of garden lovers.

The programs of the Fort Worth (Texas) Garden Club are given in order that the information may be of timely interest. Many distinguished speakers were heard during the past year.

Although not a part of the Woman's Club, the Fort Worth Garden Club has generously been accorded all the privileges of the Woman's Club, including the monthly luncheon which follows every regular meeting. Thus any woman, for the small fee of $1 per year, is entitled to all that the club offers. A round table discussion follows the luncheon, and always an interesting subject discussed.

A debt of gratitude is owed Mr. R. C. Morrison, City Forester, for his untiring services. He has lectured on several occasions, illustrating his talks with colored slides, and now has ready a very beautiful collection of photographs of Fort Worth's loveliest gardens, which were exhibited at the Spring Flower Show. They have also been exhibited at the Art Museum, and in August will be sent to Washington, D. C., for an exhibit. He is very generous with his time, making many hundred calls each year to discuss gardening problems.

There is a continual plant exchange between members, who bring flowers from their gardens for the monthly luncheons, which are later taken to charity hospitals.

The reports brought to these meetings are made very short—most all business being cared for in executive sessions. Therefore, unless there is an important question to be settled, no time is taken from gardening subjects. (A tip for any club!).

Broad Vision

The civic side of the club's work is done almost exclusively by committees, each chairman appointing as many workers as necessary. These committees meet once or twice a month with the president and some member of the executive committee, and the work is planned and discussed. A strong conservation committee is at work. Highway beautification, elimination of sign boards, preservation of native plants, shrubs and trees, live Christmas tree campaign, and radio talks on conservation all come under this committee. The latest project is the beautification of the banks of the river which runs through the outskirts of the city, and the building of a scenic drive. This work is undertaken with the coöperation of the Park Department.

Junior garden clubs are organized in every school, and a great deal of interest is being shown. Thousands of new gardens were added this year. A garden competition is a yearly event, several hundred dollars in prizes are given yearly, in addition to a number of loving cups, for the best kept gardens, filling stations, fire stations, municipal buildings, churches, etc.

The club is sponsoring the beautification of the Broadway of America, that highway, running below the snow line, from Broadway, New York to Broadway, San Diego, California, and destined to become one of the most beautiful in America. Through Texas this work is largely in the hands of garden clubs.

The club joins with other civic organizations in an elaborate George Washington bicentennial program. Included in this is the planting of three miles of this highway in lovely native trees.

Flower Shows

Two yearly amateur flower shows are held by the club. Many rare and beautiful flowers are shown. There is wonderful coöperation, and a great deal of interest stimulated. The last afternoon of the recent show was set aside for women from the small towns and communities in the county. Invitations were issued through the county demonstration agent, county school teachers were also included and more than 200 women were entertained. They were received by a group of representative women from the club and social life of the city, and an interesting program carried out.

After viewing the flower show, a musical program given by some of the city's best talent, including several numbers by the Texas Christian University Glee Club, was enthusiastically received.

It was a happy occasion for all, and a feeling of closer relationship between the women of the city, and the women of the county exists. This is to be an annual affair.

This feature has received the recognition of the state demonstration agent at the Agricultural & Mechanical College at College Station, as well as of civic leaders in Fort Worth.

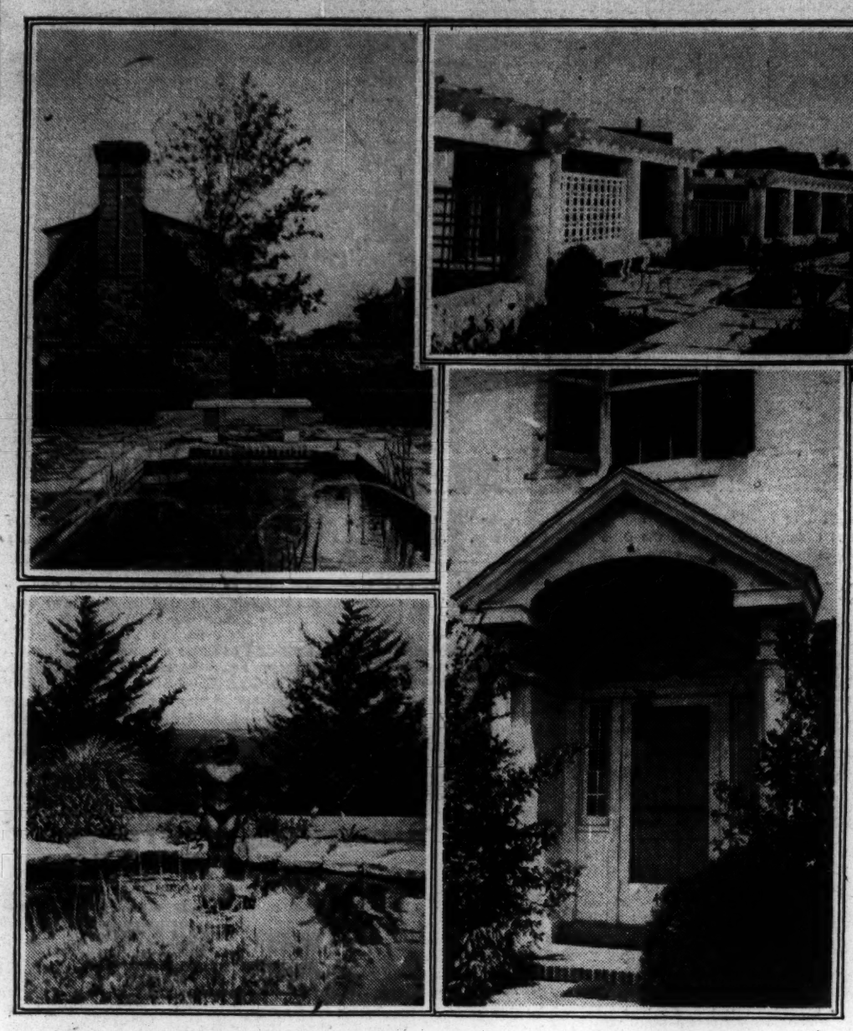
The club's outstanding contribution last year was the purchase of the Albert Ruth Hibereum, consisting of 10,000 botanical specimens from all parts of the world. These are arranged alphabetically, and in families, with the common and botanical names on the genus cover. One thousand plants are native of Texas.

One Way They Raised Money

Such undertakings require a great deal of money, more than can possibly be obtained by the small membership fee, and this year a Calendar Club, composed of 1 year, 12 months, 4 weeks and 7 days, has been worked out, and is proving successful.

The president of the club is the "year." She names 12 months, each month names four weeks, each week seven days; year, months, weeks and days promise to save a penny a day for a year for the garden club. The amount saved is amazing. Some have paid their $3.65. Some are saving 30 cents each month. It has proved for us a good plan.

A garden offers a happy meeting place for people of all tastes, types and classes, where they may find themselves on universal ground. If garden lovers ourselves, we find gardening friends in unexpected places, and come closer to them than would be possible on any other footing. The value of a garden club is based on these facts. And the Fort Worth club is striving for more and better gardens, a more beautiful city, and a happier one!



Courtesy of Fort Worth (Texas) Garden Club to The Christian Science Monitor

SCENES IN GARDENS IN FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Upper Row, Reading From Left to Right, the Views Were Taken at the Homes of Mr. A. E. Landreth, Mr. Morris Berney, Mr. T. B. Yarborough; and (Lower) Mr. W. T. Waggoner and Mr. J. D. Collett.

Color, Design and a Playground

"MY GARDEN HOBBY"

Sydney, Australia

Dear Garden Lovers:

When I address my letter this way, I feel I address it to all; for who is not a lover of the beautiful? And where is there more beauty expressed than in a garden?

We have only a small garden, consisting of several long beds at the foot of terraced lawns. Quite a small area in all, but sufficient to yield an abundance of blossoms for friends and one's own needs. In their season the beds are resplendent with dahlias and zinnias and both are a joy. Petunias always have a place in our garden. These humble little flowers are ever so gay in the sunshine, and then in the dark hours they make their presence known by such fragrance that it is wafted even indoors on a warm night.

For magnificence of color what can eclipse the little portulaca? This tiny annual revels in the heat, and even when grown in a few inches of hot sand seems to work joyously. Each tiny bud unfolds until the bed is a mass of riotous color. For window boxes or rock pockets this gay performer is unequaled.

We have only one rose bush in our garden (Frau Karl Druschki). At one time, when it was sending up long unruly branches, which waved in the breeze, a friend showed me how to train it. Four six-foot stakes were driven in at intervals around the bush—in the form of a square. The long trails were then wound around them. The result has been most pleasing and during the season these encircling branches are covered with blooms. The effect is of a miniature arbor.

I am happy to have this opportunity to express my appreciation for the letters from gardeners which have appeared in this column.

Although I have not any particular hobby, I am glad to join in the sharing of garden pleasures.

(Mrs.) T. E. T.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dear Garden Lovers:

My garden is only a few years old, but very precious because it is the result of much love and labor. The ground was nothing but sand, and so had to be dealt with from zero. The first year clay and fertilizer were added, the four-foot terraces sodded, and the entire back yard sowed with grass seed, as it was too late for flower planting. The second year a scalloped border was opened along one side and the back of the lot, and in this border were planted shrubs, the spaces between being filled with annuals and a very few perennials. By the third year we were able to open the third border along the street. As we are on a corner, this last opening spelled real pleasure, for the assortment of flowering shrubs planted here made a much-desired screen from the street.

Constantly plants were moved and rearranged, until gradually the place took shape as it was visualized. The neighbors smilingly said our plants seemed to grow on the shovel! Now the borders contain about 20 varieties of flowering shrubs. One corner is utilized for roses, producing countless blooms for June, followed each month with some choice variety of the "perpetual" type until frost. Perennials have gradually taken their places between and in front of the shrubs until there is but limited space for some of the greatly-to-be-desired annuals, such as zinnias, cosmos, petunias, etc.

Not a little space is occupied with those specimens donated by other interested gardeners. It is surprising indeed to learn how quickly a new garden yields sufficiently in some directions to enable one to share with neighbors, and when exchanges are made one's wealth seems to grow by leaps, the giving brings such a deep sense of plenty.

The green "carpet" in the center is adorned with a bird bath. The appreciative little bathers do not seem to mind the fact that I may be occupying the bench under the big tree near by. Trellises, bird houses, colored bird stakes and a rabbit add to the picture.

Even a compost bed is a proud possession. The junction of the house and garage forms a corner too shaded for flowers, and shielded from the street. Here we formed a frame of boards about two feet high, and into it are dumped the grass cuttings, clumps of sod where borders are cleaned, and young weeds without seeds. A near-by hose connection supplies plenty of moisture when needed, and a chemical compound purchased at seed stores is added to hasten decomposition of the vegetable matter, as well as eliminate any odor. This is a necessity, as the breakfast nook looks out directly above the bed. A border of mint, catnip and ferns along the two sides of the square partially hides the contents.

I have read with interest the letters from other gardeners, and have realized the joy others have felt in bringing loveliness out of a barren spot. Intensive work is a necessity in our garden with the sand foundation. A few inches of good productive soil must be kept on top, and that requires persistent application of fertilizer or rich black soil. However, the reward is great, and no hobby affords me quite as much anticipation and contentment, whether I am gathering up my basket with small tools and the rubber kneeling pad, or a more ornamental basket with shears to clip roses "in the calm dew and freshness of the morn."

(Mrs.) D. F. de G.

Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Dear Garden Friends:

I have read with interest and much pleasure, "My Hobby" letters, and now I want to add mine and tell you of my hobby. It is growing poinsettias. I had a small plant given to me at Christmas. When the weather was warm enough I planted it in my flower box on the porch. In the fall I brought it into the house. It had grown into a beautiful plant. Next spring I planted it in the garden, and by the fall it was almost a tree. I had to get a very large pot to plant it in. Two weeks before Christmas it was in full bloom with 17 large blooms, some measuring 16 inches from tip to tip and it bloomed on into March.

I have raised four plants. Three I have given away, so that others may enjoy them.

Mrs. M. M.

Independence, Mo.

Dear Friends:

Years ago we started a perennial border in our yard and each year this border was added to until the time came when space did not permit any further enlargement. It was very beautiful and we felt justly proud of our achievement. Our yard was large, as we had selected the yard rather than the house, and although we maintained a beautiful lawn along with the border, we kept ample room where our children might play and feel free to bring their comrades. There was a vaulting pole and sand pit, a place to heave the shot as well as baskets for basketball, etc.

When the children were grown and we no longer needed these things, we moved to a place with a large yard of an entirely different shape. Here we felt some plan other than a border should be worked out. The yard was terraced on one side and planted with a row of large fruit trees. The end by the house was also terraced, so we let the lawn run right down to the middle of the yard where a semiformal pool was built. From the pool to the back fence the yard was laid out in beds of various shapes and sizes with grass paths between. This seemed so convenient for walking in the garden where we might be close enough to see and touch and enjoy little whiffs of this and that.

In a long, narrow bed at one side are planted three dozen delphiniums; in a triangular bed, columbines; phlox occupies two square beds, and shasta daisies are in an irregular-shaped bed. Under a lovely elm tree at the rear of the yard is a large square bed in which several varieties of lilies grow, blooming from May to September. Another bed is full of individual specimens, including a "Basket of Gold" given me on Mother's Day. Here an English lavender shrub is a delight to everyone and furnishes in June the fragrant flowers which are so nice to slip in the letter we are writing or stick in a friend's purse where it will furnish a delightful odor whenever the purse is opened. Here also is rosemary, lychnis, perennial geranium, a tree sedum which came as a gift, and many little plants which bring forth memories for us and others. A large bed of perennial salvia waves like a blue sea in August, and some of the beds are edged with dianthus. Pyrethrum and physogitis make a bed, and two beds are always kept for our favorite annuals, while away up by the side of the house is our rose bed. The terrace under the fruit trees makes a nice showing with low artemisia and petunias, portulaca filling in the bare spots.

In this planning we have not neglected space for playing, for we have learned that people never reach a stage where they cease to play if they have the opportunity. Behind the fruit trees is a place to pitch horseshoes. Under the trees an oven has been built with steps leading from it down the terrace, and only today our son, home for the holidays, bought a fish from a peddler and broiled it out there, bringing it in for a surprise luncheon. Weenie roasts and steak fries are a pleasure to everyone. Croquet and hand ball may be played on the lawn and from all this we feel that the flowers are safe.

(Mrs.) C. I.

Granulated Peat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GRANULATED peat can be used in many ways about the garden. For rock gardens, it is an indispensable ingredient of the soil. Many garden lovers who have enthusiastically labored over a rock garden only to be disappointed in the results can remedy the failure by working granulated peat into the soil.

Porosity, or the ability to absorb water, is the valuable characteristic of peat. Each little particle is in reality a miniature sponge, soaking up and retaining the water which is in the soil. If you have light, sandy soil which is easily affected by droughts, thus stunting plant growth, peat may be the one factor which will change failure to success.

Conversely, if your soil is heavy and clayey in composition, peat will lighten it, for peat prevents packing and hardening. Contrary to the opinion of many gardeners, peat has no food value and is not to be thought of as a fertilizer. Its entire action is mechanical.

Granulated peat comes by the bale, and one bale will cover approximately 200 square feet to a depth of two inches. The peat should be forked well into the soil.

House plants will thrive better in soil which has peat. As peat is porous it stimulates root growth, and any plant's health depends directly on its root system. In potting rooted cuttings, there's nothing better than a mixture of half peat and half light loam. The average home has a dry atmosphere; this is very detrimental to plants, and can be overcome by the use of a few cents' worth of peat.

Peat is in itself acidic and will render acidic any soil to which it is added. This is nothing to cause alarm in so far as the average soil is concerned. In some instances, the added acidity is a distinct advantage. For example, Rhododendrons, Ericas, Azaleas, Viola pedata and most of our woodland perennials thrive on an acid diet. If you are among those who would like to have two or three high-bush blueberries in your garden, you can succeed if you set the bushes in soil to which has been added a generous amount of peat.

Disadvantages

Peat has some disadvantages. It should not be used in seed flats for those plants which are susceptible to the "damping-off" fungus. It is not advantageous in the hotbed. Seeds of lime-loving plants should never be sown in the presence of peat, for the acid of the latter will kill the young plants. On the other hand, the seeds of azaleas, rhododendrons and the lovely acid-loving alpines thrive best on a soil rich in peat.

Residential Planning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Following the President's conference on home building and home ownership a set of eleven volumes containing the final reports of committees is being made available to the public (National Capital Press, Washington, D. C., at $1.15 each volume). The first of these, "Planning for Residential Districts," edited by John M. Gries and James Ford, and carrying a foreword by President Hoover, is made up of reports from the following committees: City Planning and Zoning, Subdivision Layout, Utilities for Houses, Landscape Planning and Planting. There is also a chapter on the Relation of Size of Lots to the Cost of Utilities and a report of a group entitled Housing in Unincorporated Areas Adjacent to cities.

The volume is of special interest to organized groups who wish up-to-date information and suggestions concerning protecting or reclaiming residential districts. It is clearly and simply written, generous with diagrams and subdivision plans, and contains valuable bibliographies.

"Planning for Residential Districts" is suggested as a handbook for members of city planning commissions, municipal engineers and other public officials, as well as for consultants in city planning, engineering and landscape architecture. The real estate subdivider and builder will find that the section on Subdivision Layout offers a compact and useful statement of fundamentals and practices in the effective planning of residential subdivisions. Garden clubs and civic improvement associations also would find the volume a good one for their club shelves.

Shrubs for Every Soil

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

EVERY garden, like every individual, has its special problems. The gardener must enter into them, or he will be continually disappointed. In some gardens, for instance, the soil is chalky Here certain shrubs do much better than others. The Spanish Broom (Spartium junceum), Escallonia Langleyensis, Cytisus Moonlight, Kerria japonica, Magnolias, and Lilacs are quite happy in chalk. They make firm growth and set flowers freely. All of them have such an established reputation for beauty that it is not necessary to describe them at length. I would say, however, in support of my appeal for them, that they are among the loveliest shrubs grown.

In other gardens the soil is peaty, and though the range is more limited the beauty is quite as great. Rhododendrons, azaleas and heaths find their happiest surroundings in peat. Here the wonderfully delicate colorings are brought out to perfection, while the flowers last twice as long as they do in other soils. Nor are these shrubs in the habit of missing a year in peat, as they sometimes do in alternative conditions. The lovely mock oranges, with their fragrant white blooms, daphnes, with their pink blossoms, and Ceanothuses root and grow best in peaty ground.

Then there are gardens where the soil is so dry that the owner almost despairs of having anything. He need not do so, for many shrubs are waiting to be planted in such a soil. Among the loveliest are Buddleias, Forsythias, Shrubby Fuchsias, Tamarix, Olearias and Hypericums. Any garden with these shrubs in bloom is a place in which the flower lover will wish to linger long.

Perhaps the most difficult of all soils is one composed of clay. In wet weather it is cold and almost unworkable. In dry it is as hard as iron. Even in clay, nature can be seen in lovely garb. Cotoneasters, Acers, Weigelas, Laurels, Barberries, Genistas and Aucubas know how to wrestle with the difficulties and succeed. In short, just as no piece of uncultivated ground is without some kind of plant, so need no garden, whatever its conditions, be without a full complement of those things which revel in it.

Now that many of the shrubs are to be seen in full leaf and flower, it might be a good thing to go around with a notebook, making a record of the shrubs one would like to add in the autumn or next spring.

G. H. C.

Courtesy the Academy of Art, Honolulu, to The Christian Science Monitor

A COLORFUL TILED POOL

The pool of patio or court is something between a pool and a fountain, and often has a jet of water playing at its center. This lovely pool is in the Academy of Art, Honolulu, and besides reflecting sky and clouds as every well-mannered pool should do, it captures beauty through shape and coloring. The tiled pool is more artistic if it has little in it. Here the water lilies are accents lightly given with the main emphasis upon the pool's shape and coloring. Note how the flagging of the court is in harmony yet different enough to offer contrast from the octagon of the pool.

Care of Brushes

Where several different finishes are used such as stains, shellac, varnish, paint and enamel, it is well to know how to take care of brushes so that a new one will not be necessary for every new can. Paints are divided into families. Thus varnish, lacquer, paint, enamel and stain are in the turpentine family, are thinned with turpentine, and brushes dipped in these must also be cleaned in turpentine. Shellac is soluble in alcohol, is thinned with it, and, therefore, brushes dipped in it will be cleaned with denatured alcohol. Calcimine, glue and some dry colors are soluble in water. Bronzing liquids, brushing lacquers, duco, sapolin and Egyptian lacquers are soluble in banana oil, which is used to thin them.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

A Bit of Inland Maine

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THE smiling friendliness of June days under the open sky is not easily resisted at any time. It becomes even difficult if someone reminds us for perhaps the seventh time that we really ought to see certain places of an unusual sort in southern Maine. That is not so far away as it may sound, for although the State of New Hampshire does intervene, its coast extent is only 20 miles or so.

The town of Eliot is not far inland and we can follow rather near the sea most of the way, but its tidal fingers and arms reach far into the land and their creeks and almost endless marshes are as much of the ocean border as we are likely to see. If there are arms of salt water for the twenty-six miles of the straight-line Newburyport Turnpike to shun or cross, there seem even more arms of the land for it to cut or mount—arms bulging with muscle as their steep sides stretch easterly in long ridges. This motor speedway shoots nearly straight north across them, with sharp dips and rises that make the whole seem the probable inspiration for the scenic railways of amusement parks.

Homes and Docks of Merchant Shippers

In Newburyport long lines of dignified mansions, built by early shipmasters, are passed. And then the water front, now deserted but once crowded with tall-masted, square-rigged ships that had felt the winds of tropical, far southern, and oriental oceans. Now it is deserted save by the freighters which tie up at the dingy piers to leave coal or lumber or suchlike bulky masses.

This is at the wide mouth of the Merrimac River, which we cross to come into a level and fertile country and soon to New Hampshire. Here the shore is lined almost continuously with cottages set back from gently sloping beaches of sand or pebbles, with a few low headlands breaking the stretch. Mass amusement mars a few congested centers, but for the most part a dotted line of cottages looks out to the east on the open ocean and to the west on acres of wild grass, on farming country or on stretches of woodland.

At Portsmouth, crossing the bridge over the Piscataqua River takes us into Maine. Both sides of this stream and along its tributaries people from England settled very early. The tides run many miles up the river courses, giving easy access by water to the inviting farming lands just at hand. Only three years after the Pilgrims settled at Plymouth, other parties came here and remained at Portsmouth and at Dover Point a few miles above. Some of the buildings that we were to see during the day were to be sharp reminders of the conditions they met during the first 150 years and of the firm mental and physical fiber that must have been needed to master their tasks with men and nature.

Four or five miles above Portsmouth the river expands into the Great Bay allowing approach by water from the ocean to many miles of the inland shore which almost entirely surrounds it. These waterways were of prime importance to settlers in a pathless country, often without horse or ox. Ten townships extend their bounds to focus at the natural water thoroughfares here, and seem to be reaching for even a small access to this fre but prized traffic way. One of these towns is Eliot, Maine on the east bank of the Piscataqua, while the rest are in New Hampshire and west of the river.

A Stop at Green Acre

It was an out-of-the-way hilltop in Eliot that we sought, with clear directions that took us to the tiny nearest village. There guidance was needed and soon found at a comfortable home which happened to be the one-time center of the famous Green Acre. Here in summer months for over 30 years notable people met to discuss world unity and kindred topics. Beginning in 1894, the roster of its lecturers carries many names well known in America and Europe for their activities for world peace. Here we were told how to reach the Frost Farm garrison houses, for it then seemed that two and not one of them were still to be seen after almost 200 years.

There are numerous structures that have been classed as these are, but most of them have more the look of extremely strong dwellings than of places of community refuge and defense during Indian hostilities. The manner of building is most simple, smoothly hewn logs being laid one above another and held at the corners by notching.

The main highways of today have left some once important spots well aside from their tarvia routes, and it was not surprising that a few miles of dusty road lay between us and the hilltop where the little wooden forts stood, elevations being usually chosen as the sites for these buildings. Broad and fertile fields, houses and farm buildings that announce prosperity in their extent and condition—these are not commonly associated with blockhouses and stockades of 200 years ago.

Here they must be, for two of the most sturdy houses that the settlers knew how to build of wood are in daily use. One of them, about 12 feet square, is used for a workshop; the other, about 30 by 50 feet, shelters motorcars and farm gear. Both seem sound, strong and rigid in every timber, likely to endure for at least as many generations as they have already.

First Appearance Not Significant

This alleviating assurance should perhaps outweigh the first regret at reaching them. Both are so trimly clapboarded, shingled and coated with white paint, that no one who saw only the outside would guess their original purpose. This is the best kind of thrifty preservation of the original and has been wisely followed by leaving the interior untouched. Within, the cleanly weathered pine timbers, eight inches thick and 12 to 16 inches deep, show plainly, their sides hewn smoother than would seem possible to do, the joints tight without filling.

Domestic uses and times of peace are indicated by the general appearances, for there are doors at ground level and windows in the gable ends. The windows and possibly the doors were doubtless placed at later dates, after the need for refuges had passed. When first built, outside light entered only through slots cut in the timbers, close to the ceiling line. These openings are about 1½ inches by 2 feet long and let in some air as well. Lower down, at shoulder height, are smaller openings which are square at the outer end and four times as wide within—the portholes for the muskets of the inmates. The upper floor of the larger garrison house overhangs the walls three feet or so. Hinged or pivoted planks are provided in this projecting space, allowing water to be poured down on fires that might be set against the walls.

These convincing details are the sparks that set aflame the smouldering attention, bringing to mind the heroic drama—sometimes tragedy—in which the first few generations of white men in America were actors. The stories that have come to us by tongue or type acquire new force when we see and touch the very things those actors used and perhaps fashioned.

Right here is the stage set for the grimmest of all their scenes. It has been changed so little that we fancy we would not be much surprised to have whole families, from the six or eight homes within a half-mile radius, rush for this retreat carrying muskets, food and such small valuables as they can, hoping that the rumors of an approaching Indian assault may prove untrue and that homes will still be standing when they return to them.

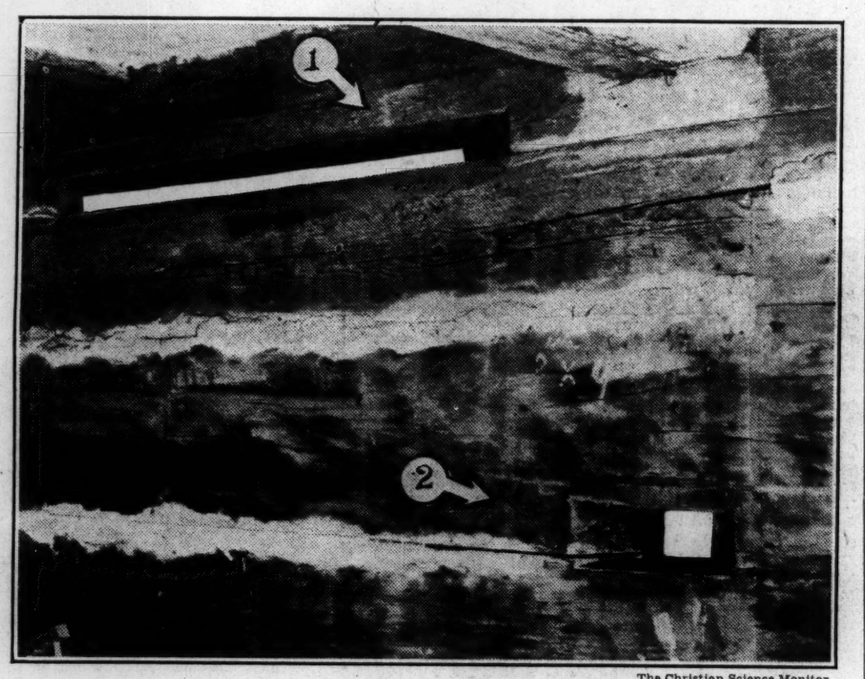
It is a sudden transporting to another world of thoughts and occupations, to step from a motorcar into relics of the past holding such contrast to the present as to make them seem to belong in the far-away ages. For that matter the mere fact that the buildings are 200 years old is sufficient to give them importance and some distinction. Still more impressive is a later thought—that such defenses as these needed to be constructed more than a century after the first settlements in that region.

It is a thought which may give added regard and admiration for those forbears who for one generation after another, for more than 125 years, faced conditions of this primitive sort even though they settled within a few miles of large towns. It was not until 1760 that the opposition of the Indians ceased and the little neighborhood forts could be adapted, as these have been, to shelters for hay racks, lumber sleds and the year's supply of firewood.

Courtesy of Marshall Field Company, Chicago, to The Christian Science Monitor

In the entrance hall at the left, fernery and aquarium introduce lively features of interest. The wall is covered with dull gold Chinese tea-box paper, which is given a panel effect by narrow green moldings.

"Tradition furniture" is the name that has been given to the types seen in the model living room at the right, where a modern air is gained by discreetly modifying eighteenth century standards of forms, colors and fabrics. Two armchairs are covered with red plaid mohair and another with light green striped satin; the desk is of natural pine. A Japanese print is the chief wall decoration.



The Christian Science Monitor

On the Frost farm in Eliot, Maine, are two houses built almost 200 years ago of squared logs as refuges from hostile Indians. The only kinds of openings originally cut in the walls are seen in this photograph of the interior, 1 being for lookout and for light, while 2 is a musket hole

Modern Air Enlivens Old Types

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

STUDYING displays of furnished rooms which are set up in stores usually gives the home decorator stimulating new ideas for working out arrangements of her own furniture; also for color combinations, and new trends in types that are coming into use. By observing carefully the furniture brought into an ensemble, the ways of window treatment and the various color settings, one may visualize changes which can be made at home with a minimum of cost and a maximum of satisfaction.

A five-room city apartment, which is a complete departure from the average budget house or Early American group of rooms usually seen, was set up recently in the store of Marshall Field and Company, Chicago. These rooms have some of the latest fashions in interior decoration. Totally different ways of treating window draperies; an aquarium as a new note in home furnishing; original notions in floor coverings and other interesting departures have made the apartment an attraction for home makers looking for ideas.

Old-Time Forms—Modern Accents

A dash of the modern and a touch of the mellow antique describe the general effect in the apartment which features that company's new "Tradition Furniture" in all of its rooms. This relatively new type of furniture planned by Mr. G. McStay Jackson is shown to the best advantage in these completely furnished rooms where the chairs and tables, desks and commodes are given congenial backgrounds.

"Tradition Furniture," we are told, seeks to retain all of the looks of age—mellowness, dull finish and quality—associated with real antiques.

At the same time there is introduced a newness in the use of modern fabrics which enlivens the pieces and gives them a modern flair. Chairs, for instance, inspired by those of Chippendale, Sheraton, Heppelwhite and Adam, have also upholsterings of twentieth-century fabricoid, soft, silky rabbit cloth, glazed chintz or bold plaids.

The first surprise in the new apartment is the aquarium inserted in the wall between the entrance hall and the game room. As soon as the visitor enters the front door he faces what at first glance appears to be a full-sized window. Really it is a glass tank containing Green Betta, the "fighting fish of Siam," darting among feathery sea grass. Actually installed in the wall the aquarium forms part of the partition between the two rooms. Gazing through the water with its lively inhabitants and delicate greenery, a person can look into the game room beyond.

Fernery and Aquarium Factors Here

This balanced aquarium inserted in the wall is a new note in interior decoration. Balanced, because there is just enough plant life—feathery anacharis, fernlike parrot grass and other water grass—to equalize the needs of the extraordinary fish—the Scalari, Green Beta and Gourami. Therefore the water never needs to be changed but in fact becomes clarified the more it ages.

A fernery spreading its leaves at the base of the aquarium and two green pedestals on either side are the only furnishings in this entrance hall. On the walls is Chinese tea box paper, of a dull gold finish, marked off in irregular squares by means of narrow green molding. A goat's hair rug, dyed emerald green, occupies the center of a military blue rubber floor.

In the living room two modern chairs, upholstered in red plaid serge, are placed on either side of the green painted fireplace above which is a Japanese Kakemono under glass. An informal atmosphere is achieved in this room by pine open bookshelves on either side of a modern sofa. The natural and yet artistic way in which the books are arranged only a part of the way across the shelf and held in place by quaint figurines, others piled flat with a few magazines here and there, help to give a homey and very livable note.

A pleasing group of aforementioned furniture is placed opposite the sofa. A small flat-topped deal desk is placed endwise to the wall in the center. The desk chair has Chippendale lines with a painted green wood frame "antiqued" to a dull finish. The seat upholstered in light tan, soft rabbit cloth, harmonizes well with the antique finish of the pine desk. A large armchair, in Louis XVI lines and covered with striped satin, stands on the other side of the desk.

Dining Room Has Striking Scheme

Blues in many shades and tones, is the first impression in the dining room. An intense blue rug made of strips of carpeting is edged with an inch-wide binding of white oilcloth which shows up vividly against a blue painted floor. The walls are a faint powder blue with a darker wainscoting. Two screens repeat the pale blue of the walls in the upper part and the more vivid tones in the lower, carrying a design of painted festooning of white cords.

Everywhere there are growing things. Green and white predominate in the small game room, where the wide double windows are draped in Grecian style, the graceful folds of white celanese falling to floor length. A green cord is festooned at the top and edges, the ripples cascading down one side of the window. Two unusual chairs in aged white finish are upholstered in white fabricoid and have a wire mesh touched in gold for their back surface.

Daintiness characterizes the bedroom. Into a background of blond-colored walls and sand-toned carpeting is brought furniture finished in a delicate flesh pink. The dressing table has a bench with a gay green chintz covering. A French walnut Louis XV chair, a desk with a fruitwood top and a flesh-tinted bed are brought together in a congenial collection. A white ball fringe climbs up the pale pink celanese curtains in row after row and is again used on the bed covering, where strips of it cross each other in an allover diagonal pattern.

M. R. Z.

When Writers Used Goose Quills

London

ANCIENT silver inkstands are extremely handsome, and, incidentally, very costly, affairs today. They are often gilt—that is, plated with gold—chased and engraved, containing not only inkwells, but pounce pots or sand vases, candle holders or taper sticks to assist in sealing letters, even handbells to summon servitors. Some of the more massive ones are several pounds in weight.

One of the earliest known is a gilt example weighing nearly two pounds made in 1615, in the days of King James I. This realized when put up to auction not long ago the sum of £600. Even this figure was eclipsed, however, by an oblong inkstand made in 1694, the time of William and Mary, which brought £742.

Paul Lamerie, the famous Huguenot goldsmith, who settled in London, fashioned inkstands. A plain oblong silver example with reeded borders bearing his mark, and the date letter for the year 1735, sold for £408. A good example made in 1754 may be seen in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Treasury inkstands, said to have been the perquisites of outgoing Chancellors of the Exchequer in olden times, command high prices.

A handsome old Georgian piece is made of delicate biscuit colored Staffordshire earthenware, decorated with gold. It has an inkwell and pounce pot, the protecting covers of both surmounted by images of flaming torches and with holes to support quill pens. A beautifully modeled greyhound dominates the upper side of the stand. The front is elaborately decorated with scrolls and foliage with, in the center, even a raised coat-of-arms in scarlet surmounted by a gold crown.

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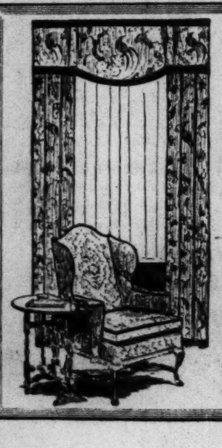

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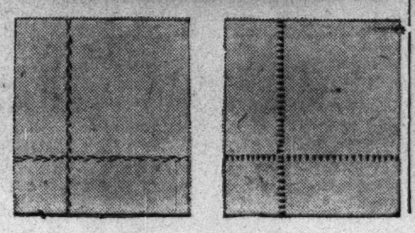

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

The Origin of El Greco

By FRANK RUTTER

Athens

THE most powerful influence today on modern painters is Domenicos Theotocopoulos, commonly known as El Greco ("The Greek"), yet hitherto little has been known of his life and origin before he settled at Toledo about 1577. Since he signed his most important pictures in Greek characters and added after his name the word κρής (= the Cretan), we know that he was proud of having been born in Crete, and some time before 1914 the Spanish consul in that island began an inquiry which resulted in the discovery that a family of the name of Theotokis was still living in the Cretan village of Fodele.

There the inquiry stopped for the time, but last year an Athenian author and journalist, Achille Kyrou, went out to Crete to conduct a further inquiry, and as a result of his indefatigable research, he has been able to establish the parentage of this famous painter and to reconstruct his early life. These discoveries he has incorporated in the first chapter of his book on "Domenicos Theotocopoulos," recently published at Athens. Written and printed in Greek, this valuable work is not yet readily accessible to most western art scholars, but the author has kindly permitted the present writer to give a summary of his discoveries and of the arguments he legitimately deduces therefrom.

* * *

After an arduous journey into the interior of Crete from Candia, Mr. Kyrou arrived at the mountain village of Fodele, and there saw the ruined remains of the great mansion which formerly belonged to the noble family of Theotokis, of Byzantine origin. It may be explained that the termination -poulos (equivalent to "-son") was in olden times frequently added to Cretan surnames, a custom that survives to this day in the Peloponnesus. Therefore it is reasonable to suppose that a Theotokopoulos was a member of the Theotokis family. Further, Mr. Kyrou learned that there was a well-established old legend about the Theotokis family to the effect that "long ago a young Theotokis left his country and never returned, having found glory and fortune abroad. But toward the end of his life he remembered his family, and made an aged brother who still lived come to him, and with him he shared his glory and riches." This is exactly the story of El Greco, who toward the end of his life persuaded his brother Manoussos to join him in Toledo. Mr. Kyrou has well-authenticated evidence to prove that this legend was current in Crete a century ago, long before El Greco acquired his present world-wide fame as a master painter.

Further Mr. Kyrou found fourteenth-century wall paintings in the old church at Fodele and other wall paintings at Candia, in the Church of St. Catherine belonging to the monastery of the monks of Mount Sinai, which showed many instructive and illuminating parallels with the paintings of El Greco.

* * *

Shorn of all the romance of his tireless research in Crete, the facts brought to light by Mr. Kyrou justify us in summarizing the early life of El Greco much as follows:

Domenicos Theotokis or Theotocopoulos (later known as El Greco) was born in 1541 in the little village of Fodele in Crete, descendant of a noble Greek family formerly of Byzantium. He grew up amid the wild mountains of the island and probably received his first lesson in painting from the neighboring monks of St. Pandeleimon. Presumably these tutors felt that the boy's exceptional talent deserved employment in a wider field, and it seems most likely that they persuaded his parents to allow the young artist to proceed to one of the rich monasteries in Candia. The early landscape of "Mount Sinai" by El Greco —still preserved in the collection of Baron Hatvany in Budapest—accords with the prescribed landscape of the Holy Mountain familiar in Byzantine art, and this supports the view that the young artist received further training at Candia in the monastery belonging to the monks of Mount Sinai.

Since Crete was under the domination of Venice in the sixteenth century, the young artist must have heard much of the fame of the city on the lagoons, and also of the honor paid to artists by the Serene Republic. Further, we may suspect that his genius felt cramped by the iron discipline and formality of Byzantine hieratic art. For a young man who wished to make progress as a painter there was but one land to visit—Italy; and in it one city above all in which to study, namely, Venice. Mr. Kyrou justifiably supposes that the young Greco made friends with the captain of one of the Venetian galleys, and by his means left Crete to seek his fortune in Venice.

The rest of his progress is known—how he worked at Venice with the Bassanos and studied Titian and Tintoretto, how he went on to Rome and Naples, and finally to Spain, where he settled at Toledo. But the research of Mr. Kyrou throws valuable new light on El Greco's early life. It not only tells us definitely who he was and where he came from, but explains certain peculiarities in El Greco's art which were the imperishable legacy of his early training in the Byzantine style. It is to be hoped that Mr. Kyrou's valuable book, which is also finely illustrated, will eventually appear in English and French editions. Meanwhile he has contributed handsomely to our knowledge of one of the greatest and most fascinating of the old masters, the one great figure of the Middle Ages who added to the luster of that Greek art which inspired the Renaissance.

Progressive Motion in Films

By E. C. SHERBURNE

IN THE days before the automobile a livery stable in Concord, Mass., let out for hire a horse named Duke. If you engaged a driver to take you round the town the horse never would be Duke. He was reserved for persons who wished to drive themselves, at so much an hour. In confidence his owner told us why. "Duke," he said appreciatively, "makes a lot of money for me because it takes him so long to get anywhere. Why, Duke can trot for five minutes in the shade of a tree." Although this was a manifest exaggeration, it did convey a notion of Duke's talent for nonprogressing motion.

Sitting before the motion pictures, we occasionally think of Duke when all forward movement stops in the film while somebody or something is exhibited. Often these pauses occur while one of the chief players does a stretch of pointless "acting." Nothing emerges from his little turn but a bit of exhibitionism. The evolution of a theme or a mood in a film requires no such interlude of supposed decoration or explanation if the passage is designed strictly for the eye of the motion picture camera.

Misplaced Emphasis

A mistaken emphasis upon meaningless points would seem to be involved here. David Belasco, for all his varied talents, sometimes committed the fault of misplaced emphasis in his stage productions. In "The Woman" he was too taken with his machine designed to imitate the noises incident to the operation of a hotel elevator, in the days when they made noises, that the action of an important incident of the play was obscured by distracting extraneous sounds. At some of the performances after the play left New York, and the "governor" was no longer listening to the clank of the elevator door and the whine of the crude motor, the players frankly conspired among themselves to carry on in dumb show the interval occupied by the "acting" of the elevator.

Similarly beside the point, it would seem, was the introduction of a stuttering comedian into "Cimarron," a film of many good qualities. About every 15 minutes the movement of the picture was stopped while he did his little turn. While numerous persons in the audience laughed, some certainly found this exploitation of a speech defect distasteful. Shakespeare had something to say about that sort of interruption. Out of a full heart, we always felt, he made Hamlet in the course of his speech to the players say: "And let those that play your clowns speak no more than is set down for them, for there be of them that will themselves laugh to set on some barren spectators to laugh too, though in the meantime some necessary question of the play be then to be considered." In motion pictures this sort of elaboration of non-essential, hackneyed and distasteful incident can be prevented by a director of taste who also has cinema instinct, assuming that he has authority to omit a false or cheap note even when it has mistakenly been written into the scenario.

Photographed Talk

It would seem that the coming of dialogue tended to increase the number of suspensions of movement in pictures. Those who recall "The Home Towners," one of the 1928 talkies, will remember how spectators walked out on that seemingly interminable scene in which two cronies exchange reminiscences of their youth. There was a tableau that went well on the stage, but which lacked all value as entertainment when turned into a photograph. For a motion picture to accept the limitations of a camera copy of something done in another medium is to ignore the film's own possibilities.

Motion picture practice was closer than "The Home Towners" to the film medium 20 years ago when Biograph was working out one reelers of sustained idea and individual atmosphere. When Griffith instituted at that time the close-up he hit upon a device that was legitimately useful so long as it was kept in its original form, for the purpose of registering a passing mood. We saw the close-up used in precisely this fashion only last week in "Carnival Boat," a recent RKO picture directed by Mr. Albert Rogel. But when the Griffith close-up became, as it soon did, merely another tool for suspending movement for the purpose of allowing a player to given an exhibition of "acting" or to be "cute" to the limit of endurance of all but the player's personal following, it became esthetically a nuisance.

Right Use of Closeups

This "Carnival Boat" close-up was used seveal times effectively to project the emotional characterization of Mr. Hobart Bosworth of an eldedly lumberman who was trying to spur his son on to a bigger record of log production. Mr. Bosworth did no acting in these closeups. He merely registered the lumberman's mood incident to various passing phases of the action. These registrations were fleeting, but were so accurate and vivid that they conveyed in motion picture terms emotional effects that Mr. Bill Boyd could not compass in scenes where he was called upon to give the equivalent of a passage of stage acting.

We do not regard Mr. Boyd as at fault here, nor even the director, if he was following studio orders to throw Mr. Boyd into prominence as a featured played in the company. The other players were so directed that they made their effects mostly by the legitimate motion picture means of forward evolving movement, while he was called upon for exhibitions during suspensions in the movement.

By F. E. Geisler, New York-The Christian Science Monitor
SHEPPARD STRUDWICK

'Think the Thought'

By L. A. SLOPER

ACTING in the United States has tended, since the World War, toward the negation of acting. The Bright Young People of the 'twenties busily turned out bright little plays whose hard glitter was designed to convince us that there was no emotion in them. To people these plays, the schools of dramatic art provided young actors and actresses, rapidly assembled and efficiently distributed, and equipped with nice, shiny shells. These players had the advantage that inheres in all standardized products, that they were readily replaceable. Perhaps that is why they are still in common use.

"Naturalism" is the label attached to these actors who do not act. "Sub-naturalism" would be more descriptive. The method is to stroll about the stage with an expressionless face, speaking in a flat monotone. Actors audible beyond the fourth row of the orchestra are scrapped, or returned to the factory for further tempering. These players have done much recruiting for motion picture audiences.

* * *

This misuse of the label of "naturalism" is a pity, since, like all wrong labeling, it tends to discredit the original article. True naturalism in acting is a legitimate revolt from fustian. Its purpose is to make the persons of the play appear real to us, to make their characters and emotions and behavior seem to us more actual than those we observe in our own experience. This naturalism is supremely the achievement of the repertory theater. The Moscow Art Theater is its greatest exponent. The Abbey Players of Dublin have it in a considerable degree, and it is part of the purpose of the Civic Repertory Theater and the new Group Theater of New York.

Any manifestation of this virtue in a new player heartens us. That is why, after watching Mr. Sheppard Strudwick as Konstantin in Tchekhov's "The Seagull" during two performances at the Hollis Street Theater in Boston this spring, we asked him to talk about acting. It turned out much as we had anticipated—Mr. Strudwick is an actor because he has escaped the schools of dramatic art. The formative influences in his style have been those of Prof. Frederick H. Koch, of the Carolina Playmakers, and of Mr. Leo Bulgakov, formerly of the Moscow Art Theater.

After three years under Professor Koch, Mr. Strudwick hastened in 1928 to New York, where Mr. Charles Coburn took him on as "office boy," and then made him understudy to Mr. Alexander Kirkland in the lead of a revival of "The Yellow Jacket." Mr. Strudwick got a "break" in his first season, for he had the fortune to succeed to the part when Mr. Kirkland was drafted for a new play. He then played in "Falstaff," "Under the Gaslight" and other short-lived pieces, and spent a summer with the Jitney Players.

* * *

"But," he said, "for two years I acted very badly." This astonishing statement naturally provoked us to ask why; and how the wrong methods were corrected.

"Because," said Mr. Strudwick, "I was approaching my parts from the outside. I was looking at a character and saying to myself, 'Now he is angry—or moved, or pleased; I must show that he is angry, or moved or pleased.' I never once got inside the character."

It was Mr. Bulgakov, it appeared, who set him on the right path. (Indeed, through the actor's insistence, Mr. Bulgakov really becomes the hero of an interview with Mr. Strudwick.)

"Think the thought, and all the rest will come," was the essence of Mr. Bulgakov's teaching. It is necessary, he explained, to enter into the actual thought processes of a character; then the actor will act as the character would act, without bringing his own thought to bear at all. Which, you will observe, is essentially the method of Stanislavsky and the Moscow Art Theater, whose tradition thus comes down through Mr. Bulgakov to Mr. Strudwick.

"And note," said Mr. Strudwick, "you do not think like this"—with frowning forehead rested on a hand —"but like this"—arms outspread to embrace an entire stage.

It was the result of this training that had attracted our notice in the Boston production of "The Seagull." This production, at the close of a season, was outstanding. Although it had been only two weeks in preparation, it caught with extraordinary fidelity the atmosphere and mood of this perhaps most poetic of Tchekhov's plays; or, as Stanislavsky would put it, it entered into the Tchekhovian "cave." The tempo in particular seemed to us precisely right.

The cast was excellent. Mme. Barbara Bulgakova, a bewitching Irina, especially held our attention on the opening night. At a matinée later in the week, Mr. Strudwick's work, especially in the final scene with Nina, made its impression. This scene requires of Konstantin a purely mental or "interior" performance. He has little to say or to do, but he is feeling the deepest emotion. It would be so easy, for the "exterior" actor, to bring too much, or too little, to his acting here. The old-line actor would tear up his papers violently, would grimace and perhaps groan. The Fordized player would express nothing at all. Mr. Strudwick, with a slight gesture, with a little tightening of the fingers, with a little contraction of the facial muscles or inclination of the body, revealed piercingly Konstantin's suffering.

* * *

It was interesting to learn from Mr. Strudwick that this scene had been the subject of endless rehearsing by the director, and that in the actor's own opinion he had succeeded far better with it at the end than at the beginning of the week. Mr. Bulgakov had insisted, we learned, that the performance must pick up speed and increase in tension from the entrance of Nina from the garden; that from then until the end there must be a crescendo. And that was the effect.

Mr. Strudwick appeared several times last season with the Copley Players in Boston. He has spent two summers under Mr. Bulgakov's direction at the Surry Playhouse, Surry, Me., and he is again a member of the company there this summer, under other direction. His favorite parts, he said, are Konstantin in "The Seagull," Trofimov in "The Cherry Orchard," Tom Prior in "Outward Bound" and John Shand in "What Every Woman Knows." He gives Mr. Bulgakov full credit for his present accomplishment. The observer, though, must feel that Mr. Bulgakov had something to work with.

German Season at Covent Garden

By HERMAN KLEIN

London

THE inner history of the negotiations that led up to the Wagner Festival, so-called, recently held at our Royal Opera House, will perhaps be written one day, but, as it is inadvisable to comment upon a case when sub judice, that day must be considered as neither here nor now. For the negotiations in question had in view a much wider application, a much more extended range of activity, than a mere passing season of foreign opera sung chiefly by foreigners; and, what is most of all to the point, they are understood at the moment this is written to be still in progress.

The participants in this operatic round-table conference have been, and even now are, the directors of the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate (1930) and the gifted but elusive Sir Thomas Beecham, Bart. Down to February last it had been more or less officially declared that there would be no opera season of any kind this year. London cannot be said to have wept. Indeed, being notoriously unconcerned in its general attitude toward opera, it took the sad news with equanimity and prepared to enjoy the season with one more expensive entertainment relegated to the economy list.

Negotiations Resumed

Then, of course, the unexpected happened. Sir Thomas returned punctually from his visit to America, conducted some concerts in his best form, and announced his readiness to resume with Mr. Szarvasy and Col. Eustace Blois the talks about amalgamation that had been broken off as hopeless long before his departure for the United States. He now brought with him certain guarantees. If the Syndicate would care to arrange at short notice a series of Wagner operas extending over a month—calling it perhaps by the high-sounding title of a "Wagner Festival"—not only would Sir Thomas conduct certain of the performances, but he would definitely insure the financial support and social countenance of those wealthy and aristocratic patrons who invariably followed his lead, whether in the direction of Russian or other opera. "Good enough!" was the reply; and, without loss of time the season was organized for four weeks in May, with as many Wagnerian favorites as Berlin and Vienna could be made to yield to sustain the leading rôles and a contingent of British singers to fill in the remainder of the casts.

Such was the genesis of the notable campaign that lately closed at Covent Garden. As will be seen, it may prove far more important in its effect upon the future than it has been in itself from a purely artistic point of view. To begin with, it was so well attended, alike by the "highbrow" and by all ranks of Wagner-lovers, that the house was sold out for the two cycles of the "Ring" and for each representation of "Tristan" and "Die Meistersinger"; well filled, also, for "Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser" and "Der Fliegende Holländer." So that, with no deduction to place on the debit side of the account for losses on the customary Italian season, the ultimate result showed not only no loss but (so it is said) actually a small profit.

Overhead expenses are exceptionally heavy at Covent Garden, but as against these there can now be reckoned a goodly portion of the Government subsidy of £17,500 a year, which, it will be remembered, is set aside for the support of opera from the earnings of the B. B. C., for whose benefit, or rather, for that of its 3,000,000 license-holders, a good many separate acts (but no complete work) have been broadcast during the recent festival. In this way, at least, the Syndicate may be said to have done something toward earning its lion's share of the much-discussed subvention.

The Performances

The level attained by the performances as a whole was very good indeed, though not, in certain isolated instances, up to the mark we have been accustomed to expect—partly because of lack of time for adequate rehearsal or for that careful stage preparation which Wagner's heavier music-dramas so inexorably demand. On the other hand, the frequent presence of Sir Thomas Beecham in the conductor's chair has been of the utmost value in displaying the quick polish and refinement that a consummate master of his craft can instantly infuse into material not really above the ordinary. Orchestral playing such as we heard, for example, in "Die Meistersinger," in "Tristan" and in "Götterdämmerung" has not been equaled here for many a day. It was the more striking, too, because of the manifest difference between these achievements and those brought about in the same or similar works under so skilled a chef-d'orchestre as Herr Heger. It would be superfluous to criticize in detail the familiar work done by artists of such known ability as Lotte Lehmann, Frida Leider, Maria Olszewska, Lauritz Melchior, Fritz Wolff, Herbert Janssen, Friedrich Schorr, Otto Helgers, Edward Habich, Heinrich Tessmer and Ludwig Hofmann. One may say, however, that the native contingent included one soprano of distinction in Florence Easton, whose solitary triumphant appearance as Isolde reminded her admiring compatriots that they hear all too little of her.

The Future

And now concerning the future there is at present much rumor and little certainty. All we know for sure is that the question of amalgamation and fusion of interests is being seriously discussed and making satisfactory progress. Also that the "combine," should it be successfully brought about, will not be limited to Covent Garden and Sir Thomas Beecham, but will include the two institutions so long devoted to the cause of English opera, namely, the Carl Rosa Company and the Old Vic-Sadler's Wells undertaking. To build a "strong foundation" in that direction might be to set up a valuable and perhaps enduring structure for the lyric art of England.

Mr. Eric Hakim and Mr. B. A. Meyer have inaugurated a policy at the Cambridge Theater, London, of presenting only such films as appeal to intelligent cinema-goers. A similar policy at the small Academy cinema has prospered, but this is the first time that it has been tried out in a large house.

London Concerts

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

A RECENT Faculty of Arts concert was devoted to British music performed by British artists. But the works seemed chosen to show the affinities, not the differences, among European countries where music is concerned. Delius's violoncello Sonata and his pianoforte solos are all linked with French thought and the same may be said of Vaughan Williams's String Quartet in G minor, when they were performed by artists of cosmopolitan experience and fame—Miss Beatrice Harrison, Mr. Howard Jones and the Kendall String Quartet — this French affinity was clear. An English note emerged in the songs by Bridge, Vaughan Williams and Holst —fine things, finely sung by Miss Astra Desmond—and Cyril Scott's arrangement of the old ballad, "Lord Randal," came to the bedrock of British folk song.

At the Society of Women Musicians on June 7, Antonia Butler (guest) and Evelyn Suart (president) joined in a violoncello and pianoforte recital that was a model of arrangement and performance. Brahms's Sonata in E minor, Grieg's in A minor, were played first and last, and between, two groups of solos were placed in delicate apposition—the pianist's romantic modern French and Spanish being offset by the cellist's eighteenth century elegancies. It was exhilarating to hear such an ensemble—rare enough in any combination of instruments, but doubly so when cello and piano constitute the partners.

Music for two pianofortes is becoming a fashion, largely, one presumes, on account of those incomparable duettists, Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson. They seem even better since their return from America. Little wonder their recital at Wigmore Hall was sold out. From a program of good things their performance of a Bach Sonata—arranged for two pianofortes by Hugo Anson—deserves mention for the splendid musical impulse throbbing through it and for the plasticity and firmness of the rhythm. Busoni's Duettino Concertante (after Mozart) was a piece of intellectual and executive virtuosity, cool, alert and graceful. But not all the blandishments of faultless performance could persuade one that Saint-Saëns's Variations on a Theme by Beethoven were more than sham music. Ravel's "Mother Goose" pieces, real enough as music, were rather coldly played about the only adverse criticism on this concert, which ended with two Andalusian Dances (Infante) played with subtle rhythm. The profound preparation that must go to these performances is so complete in its results that at the concert nothing seems apparent but the music.

Mary and Geraldine Peppin—until lately known as the Peppin twins—are specializing also in two-piano-forte music. Their program at Grotrian Hall was nicely planned and neatly played. If they still have a good deal to learn in the highest branches of interpretation and ensemble, they at least have an excellent foundation of technique and good sense.

A flute and pianoforte recital by René le Roy and Vera Moore at Wigmore Hall brought the opportunity of renewing acquaintance with one of the finest flautists of the day. To hear the powerful, calm, yet animated tone he produces from his instrument is to understand why the flute has exercised such a fascination for the poets of the world. In the chiseled shaping of his phrases, and the continuity running through even his bar rests (as in the Sonata for flute and pianoforte by de Jongen) one recognized the master musician. Vera Moore, the pianist, acquitted herself admirably as collaborator, but in some Scarlatti solos her touch was too blunt for the pointed wit.

Augustus Milner's voice, though big, is of a somewhat harsh, intractable kind, yet what a pleasure it was to hear him interpret songs by Schubert and Hugo Wolf at his recital. Lily Zaehner's Lieder recital (songs by Schubert, Wolf and Cornelius) was a similar experience—though her voice has more color than Mr. Milner's. Marjory Harrison's soprano, serviceable and ductile, would perhaps not have made any special effect but for her cleverness in getting hold of Hermann Zilcher's "Marienlieder" and giving the first English performance, assisted by the Griller Quartet, at her recital in Wigmore Hall. This cycle of 12 songs is a real find: full of melody, with the music sincerely felt, if not particularly original, and the string quartet accompaniment very effectively written.

Maria Marova, Russian soprano, who gave a recital at Grotrian Hall, makes up by her vivid temperament and command of emotion for what her voice misses in charm. In Spanish music her hard high notes even helped the exotic color. M. M. S.

Eighteen paintings have been purchased by the National Academy of Design from American painters since January, 1931, the money coming from a fund left by the American painter, Mr. Henry W. Ranger. Thirteen of these paintings already have been given to art museums or other public institutions. Artists whose works were purchased are Mr. Gari Melchers, Mrs. Charles W Hawthorne, Mr. Ivan G. Olinsky, Mr. Robert Henri, Mr. Leopold Seyffert, Mr. Jonas Lie, Mr. Frederick K. Frieseke, Mr. Eugene Higgins, Mr. W. L. Lathrop, Mr. Wayman Adams, Mr. Bruce Crane, Mr. Jerome Meyers, Mr. Eric Hudson, Mr. George DeForest Brush, Mr. Charles H. Woodbury, Mr. Maynard Dixon, Mr. Rockwell Kent, Mr. George Luks.

Greeting to Sir Walter

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

EVERYMAN THEATER—Citizen House Players, Bath, present "Scott of Abbotsford," a chronicle play in a prologue, three acts, and seven scenes, by W. E. Gunn. June 4 and 5, 1932. Strand Theater—"Party," by Ivor Novello. Produced May 24, 1932.

Mr. Gunn's chronicle play has more unity of design and interest than usually attaches to dramas of this type. Scott's career may have been, as it is necessarily represented in this play, episodic in incident, but it was coherent and uniform in temper. His story makes a dramatic whole, for his fortunes rose rapidly and continually until the day when his passion for land and his determination to found a great house brought them crashing to the ground, and he set about the task of repaying his creditors with courage and serenity. The dramatist thus has an exciting and moving theme ready-made to his hand, requiring a minimum of alteration and modification to furnish a thrilling and satisfying story.

The play opens with a scene showing Scott's failure when a young man to win the hands of Williamina Belches because of the opposition of her parents, who preferred the wealthy Sir William Forbes to the not very industrious law student With the second scene, wherein Scott, having just published "The Lady of the Lake," unfolds to his publisher Ballantyne his territorial ambitions, the play gets into its stride. It is the scene in which Ballantyne breaks the news that Scott is responsible for debts of £130,000, and urges him to take the comparatively easy refuge of bankruptcy, is full of dramatic material of the first order. It might have been given even more of the temper of true tragedy had Mr. Gunn shown that this financial collapse was the consequence of Scott's longing to establish himself as a great land holder. As it is, Scott's ruin seems quite arbitrary and causeless, and therefore not so moving as it might have been. The grandeur of his determination to pay off every penny of his debts, however, is brought out to the full, and the play closes with an admirable scene at the Theatrical Fund dinner of 1827, when the chairman, Lord Meadowbank, reveals publicly, for the first time, the secret, hidden for 13 years, that the author of the "Waverley Novels" is Sir Walter Scott.

Mr. Peter King, though he does not look the part of Sir Walter, gave an interesting and adequate performance.

Mr. Novello's "Party" is a happy, inconsequential and amusing pasquinade of a celebration given by an actress after a West End "first night." It has next to nothing in the way of plot, and lasts until 11 o'clock only because for half an hour it becomes frankly a vaudeville performance. But it provides Miss Lilian Braithwaite with a magnificent part as a regal retired actress, with an extraordinary capacity for replying to the last remark but one with retorts of devastating power. Miss Braithwaite's is one of the most amusing performances seen in London for some time.

Berlin Honors Lieberman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

HERR MAX LIEBERMANN, president of the Prussian Academy of Art and one of the principal representatives of the German impressionism, will reach his eighty-fifth year in July. In honor of the occasion the Association of Berlin Artists has arranged, in its new quarters, an exhibition of his portraits, painted between 1878 and 1932. A characteristic feature of all the portraits is the delicacy and thoroughness of detail in the hands and faces, the charm of pose and the conception and presentation of the sitter's individuality.

During his years of activity the manner of painting and the colors of this artist have undergone a transformation. At times he made use of warm color, at others, of cool brown, gray and green shades. The latter shades are found especially in his portraits of men. Herr Liebermann is a master of male portraiture. But the portraits of women are the more varied. Models for his portraits of men all seem to originate from the same class of society and from the same period. Often they resemble one another. In his portraits of women a more subjective interpretation is reflected. Herr Liebermann executed a portrait of his parents in 1891, on the occasion of their silver wedding. They are seated in a sitting-room of the rich bourgeois circles of the time.

Herr Liebermann has remained the painter of these circles; this exhibit therefore gives something of the history of German culture during the last 50 years, for the portrait of his parents was followed by many portraits of men prominent in industry, natural science and art, as well as in the world of finance.

One of the most charming portraits of a woman was painted in 1905. It shows a young lady in a dark dress, a delicate and aristocratic figure, seated before a bright grayish-green background. The vivacious face is set off by the warm golden hair. Slender, fascinating hands rest idly in her lap. Just as beautiful is the picture, painted in 1907, of an old lady, executed in dark colors, the restrained and distinguished figure is seen against a dark background. Here, too, the head and hands are vital, full of kindliness and intelligence. Doubtless the most attractive of all the portraits is the one which shows Sauerbruch, the surgeon, in his working dress, his eyes turned toward the spectator. It shows the strength of Herr Liebermann's art in maturity and presents a vigorous treatment of whites combined with a delicate interplay of color.

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STOCKS FOLLOW USUAL FITFUL PRICE COURSE

Backing and Filling With No Definite Trend—Close Irregular

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—The latest selling flurry in the share market halted with a fade-out today, rather than the customary rebound of more active times.

Trading again came close to a standstill, and net changes were negligible. The list eased a little in spots in the first hour, then recovered. The turnover was roughly 300,000 shares, making it one of the dullest Saturday sessions in recent years. News of a character to affect the market was almost wholly lacking, and traders were content to mark time, pending next week's developments in Washington, Lausanne and Chicago.

The most encouraging aspect of the market was the halt to the rather brisk decline of the previous session before price averages had violated the low levels of the bear market registered on June 1. On the whole, however, brokerage quarters found it difficult to draw conclusions from such a quiet session.

Auburn was virtually the only issue to close substantially lower. That stock broke 5 points to 40¾, compared with last week's peak of 77½, but then recovered a couple of points. American Can, which has been a weak feature this week, owing to uncertainty over next Tuesday's dividend action, sagged a point, then recovered.

A similar loss in American Telephone was regained. U. S. Steel and Santa Fe sagged fractionally to new lows, then recovered. U. S. Steel preferred closed up a fraction. At the finish, the tone was steady, and changes in leaders were almost entirely limited to negligible fractions.

Market Influences

Intimations from the White House that the relief measure might be vetoed if it finally appeared in such form as to throw the budget far out of balance met with a favorable response in banking quarters, but the prolonged controversy on the subject, which now seems likely to keep Congress in session another week and prolong legislative uncertainties, was regretted. While the outcropping of small bank suspensions in Chicago may have been contributory to yesterday's setback in the market, the situation was viewed calmly today.

The week-end business surveys reported that there had been some pickup in spots, but it was difficult to determine how much had been due to anticipation of the excise taxes which took effect this week. Business generally was described as entering the dull between-seasons period.

Commodities moved almost as narrowly as stocks. Cotton closed unchanged to 10 cents a bale higher, and bar silver held at 26⅜ cents an ounce, the low for 1932 reached yesterday, and one cent above the all-time low hit in 1931.

Some softening of the dollar in foreign exchange trading at the opening was soon overcome. The French franc, after opening 3-16 of a point higher against dollars, subsided to show a slight decline. Sterling was up a little, but the Japanese yen fell back to its low.

Bonds Are Irregular

Drifting tendencies again permeated the bond market today. While United States Government issues steadied, there was a moderate shading of prices throughout the corporate groups.

The mild improvement in federal loans was attributed in some quarters partly to the belief that pending congressional relief legislation, when finally enacted, will be less onerous than has been expected. Also the reduction of bankers' acceptance rates by the New York Federal Reserve Bank was viewed with mild approval.

Railway bonds continued to move somewhat discouragingly, although the highest grade issues showed resistance. Santa Fe 4s were well supported, but Frisco 4½s and others added to their losses of yesterday.

American Telephone issues were comparatively steady, but International Telephones eased. Power & Light Company loans were soft. Armour & Co. 4½s were under pressure, as were Goodyear 5s and U. S. Rubber 5s. Chile Copper 5s firmed along with Detroit Edison 4½s and General Theater 6s. Ontario Power Service 7½s spurted for a gain of around 11 points.

The foreign section was irregular. Austrian 7s again advanced. German Government 5½s and 7s were a trifle easier. British 5½s were slightly lower in heavy trading. French issues were steady.

MARKET AVERAGES

(Copyright, 1931, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	90 Total
June 25	36.4	14.2	56.2	36.4
Previous day	36.4	14.4	56.4	36.5
Week ago	38.5	15.4	58.9	38.5
Month ago	39.7	14.6	63.2	40.0
Year ago	114.6	79.5	170.0	119.0
Three years ago	220.0	142.2	260.1	213.6
Five years ago	118.8	115.7	111.2	115.1
High (1932)	68.9	39.8	111.0	71.3
Low (1932)	35.5	13.3	51.8	35.0
High (1931)	140.2	106.2	203.5	144.3
Low (1931)	60.0	30.8	92.8	61.3
High (1930)	202.4	141.6	281.3	205.8
Low (1930)	112.9	86.4	146.5	114.7

BONDS

	20 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	60 Total
June 25	54.5	53.2	73.6	70.4
Previous day	54.3	53.6	73.7	60.6
Week ago	55.2	53.9	74.0	61.9
Month ago	55.5	50.7	73.7	59.9
Year ago	84.7	99.7	100.5	95.0
Two years ago	92.5	105.0	99.6	99.3
Three years ago	92.0	102.4	96.9	97.1
High (1932)	71.3	78.0	85.7	78.1
Low (1932)	54.2	47.4	70.9	57.5
High (1931)	90.4	105.7	101.5	98.7
Low (1931)	62.3	62.3	80.2	68.5
High (1930)	94.9	109.8	101.4	101.9
Low (1930)	83.3	97.3	98.6	92.6

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

ST. PAUL, June 25—Directors of Great Northern Railway at a meeting Friday took no action on the semiannual dividend on the preferred stock due at this time. Officials explained that this was equivalent to passing the payment. On Feb. 1, last, a semiannual payment of $1 was made and a year ago $1.50 was paid, prior to which the stock was on a $5 annual basis.

CALIFORNIA CRUDE OIL OFF

LOS ANGELES, June 25 — California crude oil production in the 24 hours ended at 7 a. m. Thursday totaled 489,141 barrels a decline of 5051 from the preceding day and 17,560 below the State's allowable production, according to figures compiled by Neal H. Anderson, state oil umpire.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 25	Last June 24
2	⅛	..	Abitibi Pow & P	100	¾	¾	¾	1
9¼	1½	..	Abitibi pf	400	1⅝	1½	1¾	
5¾	1⅝	..	Adams Express	100	2	2	2	2
13	13	1	Addressograph	100	10½	10	10	
83½	34¼	4½	Air Reduction	2100	37½	37	37	37½
16⅝	8¼	.50	Alaska-Juneau	400	8	7⅝	8	7¾
87½	42½	6†	Allied Chem	2100	48¾	45¾	45½	46
16½	12	2	Amerada	100	14½	14¾	14¼	14¾
18½	6		Am Ban Note	400	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15½	6¾	.60	Am Brake S&F	200	7½	7½	7½	7½
73⅞	30¾	8†	Am Can	13800	30½	29¾	30⅝	30⅝
8¾	3¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	4½	4½	4½	4¾
49½	18⅛	7	Am Car & F pf	60	18½	18	11⅝	18⅛
37⅝	18	3†	Am Chicle	100	21¼	21¼	21½	21¾
14	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	700	12½	12½	12⅛	12½
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
38⅛	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	200	6	6	6	6
6	3	1	Am Hawaiian	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
21⅝	11	2	Am Ice	200	11	11	11	11¼
8½	2⅝	..	Am International	200	3⅛	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛
9⅛	4	..	Am Locomotive	200	4¼	4½	4⅛	4⅜
16⅛	3¾	1	Am Power & Lt	2300	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
58	17⅛	6	Am P&L 6% pf	1400	16¼	16	16¼	17⅛
49¾	15	5	Am P&L pf A	400	14¾	13⅜	13½	15
8½	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	1500	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	400	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
29¼	14	3	Am Safety Razor	400	14½	13½	14½	13⅞
25½	10	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	12½	12½	12½	13
18⅜	5½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	700	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6⅜
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	23	23	23	23
8⅜	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
29½	14	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	16½	15⅝	15⅝	16½
88½	50	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	55¼	55½	55¼	
136⅜	77½	9	Am Tel & Tel	11100	78⅝	77½	78⅛	78¼
34½	7	2	Am Wat W&E	1100	12	11⅞	11⅞	12
5⅜	1⅜	..	Am Woolen	100	3	3	3	
12⅜	2½	..	Anaconda Cop	1100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
44	24	7	Armour Del pf	100	25½	25½	25½	
2	⅛	..	Armour Ill A	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
1⅛	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	400	½	⅜	½	⅜
4½	1⅜	..	Armour Ill pf	100	5	5	5	5
94	21½	4	Atchison T&SF	7400	22¼	21	21⅜	21⅝
41½	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	100	12½	12½	12½	13
12⅞	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	1500	10	10	10	10
151¾	28¾	4†	Auburn Auto	19200	45½	40⅜	42⅞	45¾
¾	⅛	..	Austin Nichols	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
			—B—					
28¼	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9½
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1900	5¼	5	5	5¼
41½	6½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	7	7	7	7
99	69½	6½	Bamberger pf	10	69½	69½	69½	..
30	10	6½	Barker Bros pf	10	16	16	16	..
5⅞	3⅜	1	Barnsdall A	400	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
43½	1	2	Beatrice Cream	200	18	17⅜	18	18
82½	57⅜	4.81	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	59	58⅞	58⅞	59
18⅜	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	400	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅜
24⅜	6	..	Best & Co	300	7	7	7	
24⅜	7½	..	Bethlehem Steel	400	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8½
8¾	3⅝	..	Blaw Knox	100	4½	4½	4½	
43⅜	21¼	2	Borden	4100	22	21½	21¾	21⅝
11⅜	3	..	Briggs Mfg	400	4	3½	4	
50¼	10¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	4400	15½	14½	15¼	14½
119½	105	7	Brown Shoe pf	20	105	105	105	
85	25	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	24½	24½	24½	25
1¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	½	½	½	⅝
19	7⅛	..	Byers	400	8⅞	8½	8⅝	9
			—C—					
4	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	2	2	2	2
13½	6⅜	1.20	Canada Dry	400	8	7¾	7¾	8¼
20⅝	6½	1½	Canadian Pacific	1400	8⅜	8½	8⅝	8½
20	10⅜	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	10½	10½	10½	10⅜
22¼	19	..	Capital Admin pf	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	
43⅜	16¾	..	Case Thresh	7600	22⅜	21½	21¾	21⅝
15	4½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	100	5	5	5	
12½	7½	1½	Central Aguirre	400	14¾	14	14⅜	14¼
15	4	..	Cerro de Pasco	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅞
70⅝	5	2	Chesapeake Corp	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
31½	10½	2½	Ches & Ohio	3100	11½	11⅛	11¼	11⅜
4⅜	1½	..	Chi & Gt West	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	4	4	4	4
1¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
12⅜	2	..	Chi & N western	400	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
6¾	1	6	Chi Pneu T pf	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16⅜	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2	2	2	2⅛
15¾	5	1	Chrysler	900	6½	6⅜	6½	6½
28½	15	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½
68	55⅝	6½	City Ice & F pf	40	55	54	54	
21½	13¾	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins &Aikman	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
11	9		Colonial Bea Oil	100	10	10	10	
16½	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	1600	6⅜	6½	6½	6½
79	40	6	Columbia G pf A	100	45	45	45	
41⅞	13½	3	Columbian Carb	800	17⅛	16¾	16¾	17½
7⅞	4¼	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	5	4½	5	4½
11	3⅞	1	Comm Credit	200	4	4	4	4
10¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	500	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
4⅞	1⅜	.30	Comwith & So	1400	2	2	2	2
68⅜	27⅞	.40	Comwith & S 6pf	400	35¼	35	35½	35½
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	4900	36	35½	35⅝	35⅝
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	300	82½	82½	82½	82
10⅞	5	1	Consol Laundries	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
7⅛	4	..	Consol Oil	400	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
⅜	⅛	..	Consol Textile	500	¼	¼	¼	¼
7	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
1	½	..	Cont Baking B	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	200	29¾	29¾	29¾	29⅞
11	3	..	Cont Can	4900	18¾	17⅞	18	18⅜
25½	6¾	2.40	Cont Insurance	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1¾	⅝	..	Cont Motors	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	
47⅜	25⅝	3	Corn Products	1600	29	28¾	29	29
129½	99	7	Corn Prod pf	60	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
4⅜	1⅛	..	Coty	100	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
19⅛	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
15⅞	7⅞	1.20	Crown Cork & S	800	11⅞	11½	11⅝	12¼
24	17¾	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	18½	18½	18½	
23⅛	6	..	Crucible Steel	100	7	7	7	7
8¼	2⅞	..	Cuban Am S pf	100	7½	7½	7½	7
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	22½	22½	22½	
31	10	..	Curtis Publishing	600	10	10	10	10⅜
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	200	1	⅞	⅞	1
2⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
			—D—					
5¼	1	..	Davison Chem	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
89½	37	9	Del & Hudson	570	39	38½	38½	39¼
28⅝	8½	..	Del Lack & W	150	10	10	10	10½
83	53	8	Detroit Edison	300	65	64⅞	64⅞	
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	200	14½	14½	14½	14½
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
59¾	25½	3	Du Pont de Nem	6700	25⅝	25¼	25½	25½
			—E—					
87⅜	37¾	5	Eastman Kodak	1700	41½	40¾	41	40¾
8	3¼	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	500	3½	3⅜	4⅞	3¾
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	500	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
2½	½	..	Elec Boat	300	½	½	½	½
15⅜	2⅝	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2500	3½	3	3½	2⅞
64	12¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	13
55½	10½	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
33¼	12⅜	3	Elec Sto Battery	100	17	17	17	17¼
			—F—					
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
59½	45½	6	Firestone T&R pf	2100	47½	45¾	47	45¾
53	37	2½	First Nat Stores	300	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
¾	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	1000	¼	¼	¼	..
82½	70	6	Florsheim S pf	110	72	70	70	..
12	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
4½	1⅛	..	Foundation	100	1½	1½	1½	..
19½	10	2	Freeport Texas	400	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
			—G—					
35¾	10	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	2200	10	9¾	10	10½
15½	5	1	Gen Asphalt	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
26½	8½	.40	Gen Electric	7600	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
11¼	10¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1700	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
40½	19⅝	3	Gen Foods	1300	20¼	20¼	20½	20⅜
30	5½	7	Gen Gas & E 7% A	20	7¼	7¼	7¼	
40	7½	8	Gen Gas & E 8% A	30	7½	7½	7½	7½
24⅜	8¼	3	Gen Motors	8200	8¾	8¼	8⅝	8¼
87¼	60	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	500	59⅝	59¼	59⅝	60
1¼	⅛	..	Gen Realty	500	¼	¼	¼	¼
14¾	2¾	..	Gen Refractories	300	3	3	3	..
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	3200	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
68½	47	5	Gillette S R pf	100	49	49	49	
6½	2⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	600	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
19⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	600	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10
5⅝	2¼	..	Goodrich	500	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
18⅜	5½	..	Goodyear	500	6⅜	6½	6½	6⅜
14½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	500	14½	14¼	14½	14¼
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	1100	15½	15½	15½	15½
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	1100	6¾	6½	6⅝	7
6½	3¼	..	Great West Sug	100	4½	4½	4½	5⅛
1¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
			—H—					
83	46	6	Hershey Choc	100	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¼
131¼	110	9	Homestake M	300	125¼	125½	125¼	125
24⅜	8¾		Houston Oil	100	11	11	11	
5⅛	1⅜		Houston Oil new	200	2	2	2	2
30¾	8	3½	Hudson & Man	300	13⅞	13½	13½	14
11¾	2½	..	Hudson Motor	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
5⅜	1½	..	Hupp Motors	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
			—I—					
18¼	4¾	..	Ill Central	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
36	15½	4	Ill Central LL	100	18½	18½	18½	
39½	14¾	3	Ingersoll-Rand	1100	16¾	16¼	16½	17¾
24	10	..	Inland Steel	100	10	10	10	10¼
117	65	6†	Int Business M	200	66¾	66½	66½	67
18¾	3⅝	..	Int Cement	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
29¾	11¾	1.80	Int Harvester	1700	11¾	11½	11⅝	11⅞
108	68⅝	7	Int Harvester pf	100	70	70	70	70
11⅝	3⅜	2b	Int Hydroelec	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¼
4	1¼	..	Int Merc Marine	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9¼	3½	..	Int Nickel	2400	4	3⅞	4	4
2½	⅛	..	Int Pap-&Pow A	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
11	2	..	Int Paper & Pow pf	200	3⅜	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
44⅜	32½	3	Int Shoe	800	33	32½	33	33
12½	2⅜	..	Int Tel & Tel	2800	3⅝	3½	3¼	3⅜
			—J—					
25½	10	..	Johns Manville	900	12	11½	12	11⅝
99¾	52	7	Johns Man pf	10	56¼	56¼	56¼	..
84	36	7	Jones & Laughlin pf	70	38	36¼	36¼	
			—K—					
9⅞	5	..	Kayser (J) & Co	100	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5
2½	⅛	..	Kelly-Springfield	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
22⅞	6¾	..	Kelly-Sp 8%	100	8	8	8	..
10⅜	2¾	..	Kelvinator Corp	500	3	2⅞	3	3
13	5	..	Kennecott Cop	1400	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
13½	3	..	Kinney pf	20	3½	3	3	4
10	8¼	1	Kresge	100	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼
110	88	7	Kresge pf	10	92½	92½	92½	..
9⅛	⅛	..	Kreuger & Toll	800	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
			—L—					
16¾	8½	..	Lima Loco Wks	100	10	10	10	10
34	13¼	4†	Loew's Inc	500	15½	15½	15½	15½
36⅞	16½	3†	Loose-Wiles Biso	200	19⅝	19	19	20¾
23⅜	8½	1¾	Louisville G&E A	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅞
			—M—					
21	10	2	McCall Corp	300	12	12	12	12
18½	13	1	McIntyre Poreu	300	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15
62¼	38	4	McKeesport Tin	300	32	32	32	31⅝
60½	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	1600	19	18¾	19	19½
20¾	4	..	Man Elv mg	300	5½	5¼	5½	5½
7	3½	..	Man Shirt	100	4	4	4	4
12¼	6½	.80	Marine Mid	300	7	7	7⅛	7⅛
6½	3¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
21⅞	3½	..	Mo K&T pf	100	5	5	5	4⅞
11¼	3½	..	Montgom Ward	400	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
			—N—					
11⅛	2	2	Nash Motors	800	9½	9½	9½	9¾
46⅞	26⅜	2.80	Nat Biscuit	1400	27½	27¼	27½	27½
31⅜	15	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	1200	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	15½
125	96	7	Nat Lead pf A	10	96	96	96	
16⅜	6⅜	1	Nat Pow & Lt	1200	8½	8⅜	8½	8⅜
23½	14¼	1	Nat Steel	200	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
34	13½	..	Nat Supply pf	20	18	18	18	
17⅜	4⅞	..	Nat Surety	100	5½	5½	5½	6
36⅜	8¾	..	NY Central	7100	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	11⅜
15⅜	2	..	NY C & StL pf	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
31⅜	6	..	NY NH & H	100	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7½
8¾	4½	..	NY Ont & W	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
30	7	7†	NY Shipbldg pf	50	20	20	20	23
109½	90	7	NY Steam 7%	30	91	90¼	91	92½
17⅞	10¾	.50d	Noranda M	100	12	12	12	12
40	13¾	10a	North American	2700	17¼	16⅝	17¼	17
47¾	27¾	3	North Amer pf	400	32⅜	32¾	32¾	32½
4¼	1¼	..	No Am Aviation	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1⅜	¾	..	Norwalk Tire	300	1	⅞	⅞	..
			—O—					
8½	5	..	Ohio Oil	200	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾
22½	9	1.50	Otis Elevator	400	11	10⅝	11	11
105	90	6	Otis Elev pf	30	95	95	95	..
4⅜	1¼	..	Otis Steel	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
27	12	2	Owens Ill Glass	200	20½	20½	20½	21
			—P—					
37	16⅞	2	Pacific Gas&El	600	20½	20	20½	20½
41¾	20¾	3	Pacific Lighting	200	26¼	26	26¼	26
104¾	58	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	100	62½	62½	62½	..
5¼	1⅜	..	Packard Motor	900	1⅜	1¾	1¾	1¾
11½	1½	..	Paramount Pub	1200	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
4	2	..	Park & Tilford	200	4	4	4	..
1¼	⅜	..	Park Utah	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
9	3½	..	Patino Mines	600	3½	3½	3½	
34½	13	2.40	Penney (JC)	700	15	14⅜	15	14¾
23⅜	6½		Pennsylvania RR	1200	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8⅜
11	45½	8	Peoples GasLt&C	1200	50¾	47	48	46⅝
13	2	..	Pere Marquette	200	2	2	2	2¼
19	3½	..	Pere Marq ppf	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
4⅞	3	..	Petroleum	700	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
41	18	3	Phila Co 6%	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	23⅜
73	49	6	Phila Co pf'n	100	49	49	49	..
21½	2	2	Phillips Pet	200	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
22½	9¾	2	Pillsbury Flour	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½
9¾	5½		Prairie Pipe Line	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
42¾	24⅞	2.40	Procter & Gam	500	26½	26	26½	26½

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Washington and Lausanne News Dominates—Business Still Sluggish

Out of Geneva, Lausanne and Washington continue to come the world-stirring news of the day. While business the country over languishes, statesmen and economists and politicians are engaged in conferences vital to recovery.

President Hoover's statement on Wednesday, asking the nations to reduce their armaments by one-third, so as to save between $10,000,000,000 and $15,000,000,000 burst upon the disarmament conference at Geneva like a photographer's bomb. Its unexpectedness gave it a tremendous strength. Italy embraced the idea, her spokesmen, Foreign Minister Grandi, asserting that President Hoover had done for disarmament what a year ago he did for inter-governmental debts—opened the way for a solution.

At Lausanne, French and German delegates appear caught in an impasse on the tangled subject of reparations, with Premier Herriot rejecting any talk of cancellation, but apparently ready for a suspension for several years. A substitute seems to be in the making, which if agreed upon by the delegates, may mean the revival of confidence throughout the world.

The Relief Bill

Outside of the Hoover disarmament plan, the most important development at Washington was the acceptance by the Senate of the $2,300,000,000 Wagner relief bill passed without a roll call Thursday and sent to the House where a compromise with the Garner bill will undoubtedly be effected. Both of the bills are repugnant to the Administration, since they contain provisions for public works which are to be paid for by bond issues, though the Garner bill is characterized as the most objectionable since it aims to spend over a billion on public works. President Hoover in a statement yesterday lauded the relief aim in the Wagner bill but hit at the non-productive public works projects as pork barrel provisions and as a step to bigger deficits.

Rediscount Rate Cut

In the domestic financial field, the important development of the week was the move of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in reducing the rediscount rate to 2½ per cent from 3 per cent, placing the leading American rate on a parity with those of the Bank of England and the Bank of France. It was regarded as a logical step inasmuch as the drain on American gold supplies appears to have ended and because for a time the rediscount rate has stood above the prime commercial paper rate. The gold reserve for the week ended Wednesday gained $8,000,000. Bankers acceptances this week were reduced ⅛ of per cent.

American Credit Improves

Bank clearings for the week ended June 22 reported from 47 leading cities by Bradstreet's show an increase to $5,040,122,000 from $4,448,690,000, a gain of 13.2 per cent over the previous week.

The $43,000,000 drop in brokers' loans to a new low at $359,000,000 proves securities are becoming increasingly owned outright. Taken in conjunction with the cessation of decline in deposits of banks, the decline in bank failures and the end of the gold drain, it indicates an approaching end to deflation and to the element of fear.

The improvement in American credit is reflected in the foreign exchange markets, where foreign currencies have shown marked decline the last month. The French and Swiss franc, pound sterling, the belga, the lira, the guilder and the yen have all dropped. The yen broke to a new low at .2780 Thursday under belief that inflation in Japan is imminent. The French franc does not seem vulnerable now that its gold holdings of 81,643,000,000 francs, as of June 17, exceed its outstanding note circulation of fr. 81,018,000,000.

Trade conditions in the United States lack statistical evidence of improvement. Car loadings of revenue freight make poor comparisons with a year ago or two years ago. The steel industry is in the doldrums, with operations averaging 16 per cent of capacity and no prospects of any increase during the summer.

Output of electricity in the week ended June 18 did a bit better, comparatively speaking, than the previous week, the decline from a year ago being 10.5 per cent, compared with a drop of 11.5 per cent the week before.

Industry Generally Quiet

The automobile industry is holding the pace of recent weeks, with certain producers, such as Ford, Buick, Auburn, Chevrolet, Plymouth and Nash doing better than the average. Output of tires has expanded recently. Shoe manufacturers have been buying leather more freely in anticipation of the fall run. The textile curtailment continues, with not more than 50 per cent of capacity output maintained.

The glass industry is dull. The paper box industry has not been so active in June. The wool market has an undertone of strength. Coal output is at the lowest rate in years. Confections are selling in large volume, but general retail demand is less than a week ago.

In Great Britain money is easy but the markets are in suspense, awaiting settlement of international problems. Shipbuilding is at a low ebb. Industrial production is well below the levels of last year. Steel has been put under a 33 1-3 per cent tariff conditionally. Interest is aroused over the statement that the country is to have a great new copper refinery with initial capacity of 3000 tons a month.

Industry and the markets in France continue under the uncertainty imposed by the Lausanne and Geneva conferences. The trade balance is unfavorable. A gold flow out of France may develop before long.

Germany likewise awaits the outcome at Lausanne. The May export surplus doubled the April figure, though foreign trade dropped to a record low. The presidential decree reducing unemployment relief may prevent a collapse of unemployment and social insurance measures.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	17	16¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	6¾	6⅜
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	70	69
Amer Chain deb 5½s '33	90	90
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	30	30
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	62	61½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	71¾	71¼
Amer Smelting 5s '47	73¾	73¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101	100¾
Amer T&T dreb 5s '60	94¾	94½
Amer T&T 5s '65	95	94½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	101¾	100¾
Amer WW & El 5s '34	73	73
Armour & Co 4½s '39	86	87½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	49¾	45
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	75	74¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	82	81½
Atch T&SF 4 s '48	77¾	77¼
Atch T&SF 4½s Cbd Aby '62	86½	86
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	17½	17½
Atlanta & Yadkin 4s '49	16	15½
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	53½	53
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	30¼	30
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	93¾	93½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	72	71
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	37	36¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	18¾	17
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	79½	79½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '90	35	35
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	100¾	100¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	101	101
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	77¾	77½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	51	51
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	6¼	6⅛
Bklyn El gen 5s A '49	100⅞	100⅞
Bklyn Ed gen 5s E '49	100½	100½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	74½	75¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '47	92½	93
Buff R & P 4½s '57	33½	33¼
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	57	57
Bush Term con 5s '55	34	33
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	51¼	51¼
Calif Petroleum gen 5½s '38	80½	80½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	76⅝	76⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	75½	78
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	74⅛	74⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	74⅛	74¼
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	82	82
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	82⅜	82
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	82⅜	82½
Can North 4½s '35	90⅝	90⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	94½	94½
Can North deb 7s '40	94	93½
Carolina Cen Ry 4s '49	107	107
Can Pacific 4½s '60	89½	89½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	67	67
Cen Pacific 5s '60	40	40
Cen Pacific Short L 4s '54	65¼	64½
Certainteed 5½s '48	27½	27½
Ches Corp 5s '47	39½	39
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	81¾	81¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	101	101
Ches & O 4½s B	70¼	70¼
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	80	80
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	85⅝	85⅝
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	82	82
Chicago Mil West 4s '89	36	35
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	57	57
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	3¾	3¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	16¾	15½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	19½	19½
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	10	10
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	55½	55½
Chicago & Nw 4½s C	18½	18
Chicago I&P gen 4s '88	61	60
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	29½	27½
Chicago RI&P 5s '34 A	30	28
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	13½	13
Chicago Ter Hau & SE in 5s '60	16½	16½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	86½	86½
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	96	96
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	105⅝	105⅝
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	58¼	57⅝
Chic Copper 5s '47	23	22½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	87	87
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	94	94
Cley Un Term 4½s '77	59¾	59¾
Cofonial Oil 6s '38	27¾	27¾
Colo & So 1st 4½s '35	72½	72½
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	94	94
Co mCredit Co 6s '34	94	94
Con Gas 4s½ '51	91	90¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	102⅜	101⅝
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	98⅝	98⅝
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	63¾	63¾
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	45	45
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	22	21½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s/s'36	25	25
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	72¾	72¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	33	33
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101⅜	101⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '49	99	98⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '55	99	99
Detroit Ed 5s '62	97	97
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	71½	71½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97⅜	96¼
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	64	63½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	17	16⅝
Erie RR gen lien	38½	38
Erie RR gen 5s '75	16½	15½
Gannett 6s '43	71	71
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	33	33
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101⅜	101¼
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	75¼	75¼
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	13¾	13½
Goodrich 6s '45	37	37
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	70	69½
Grand Rk Ry Can 7s '40	93½	92⅝
Great Northern 5s '73 C	50	50
Great Northern 7s '36 A	57½	56
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	20	20
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	21	21
Houston Oil 5½s '40	45¾	45¾
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	99½	99½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	33½	32
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	70	70
Humble Oil 5s '37	99⅞	99⅞
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅛	100⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101⅛	101
Ill Central 3½s Lou div '55	80	80
Ill Central 4s '53	34	34
Ill Central 4¾s '66	22½	22
Ill Central 5s '52	44	44
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	92½	92½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	66	66
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	67	67
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	21¼	21
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	32	32
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	2	2
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	3½	3½
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	37	35¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	37½	35½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	17½	15¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	48	48
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	16	16
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	16	16
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	34¼	31
Int Paper 6s '55	14½	13
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	18⅜	18
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	21½	21
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	22	21½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	91¾	91¾
Kan City P & L 4½s B	92	92
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	38½	38¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	82¼	81
Lack Steel con 5s '50	71¾	71¾
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	78½	78
L'Autaro 6s '54	½	½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	31	30
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	37	37
Loew's Inc 6s '41	70	70
Long Island rfg 4s '49	73	73
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	25½	25½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	95	95
L&N uni 4s '40	75¼	75
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	49	49
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	23	22⅝
Marekt St Ry gold 7s '40	73½	73½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	52⅞	52¾
Metro Edison 4½s '68	71	71
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	79½	79¼
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	36½	36¼
Mo K & T 4½s '78	38	38
Mo K & T adj 5s '67	21¾	21
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	12	11¾
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	26	26
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	26½	26
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	26	25¾
Mo Pacific 5s El Pso '80	26½	26½
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	26¼	25½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	8	7⅞
Montant Power rfg 5s '43	80	79¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	64½	64½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	26¾	26¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	79¾	79½
Nat Steel 5s	69½	67¾
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	95	95
New Eng T&T 5s '52	101	101
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	56½	56
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	56⅞	56⅞
N Y C & H 5½s B '54	20¾	20½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	70½	70½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	65½	65½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	33½	33½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	33¾	33¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	48	48
NY Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	85½	85½
NY Chi &StL 4½s '78	15¾	15½
NY Chi & St L 5½s '74	18½	18¼
NY Chi & St L 6s A '32	28¼	28¼
NY Dock Co 4s '51	47½	47½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	101½	101
NY GELH&P 5s '48	103	102
NY NH&H 4½s '67	51¼	51¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	65	65
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	46¾	46¾
NY Steam Corp ½s '47	101	101
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100	99¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	38	38
Niag Share 5½s '50	44	44
Norf & W con 4s '96	85⅝	85½
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	83	83
North Am Co 5s '61	67	66
Nor Am Ed 5s C '59	64	64
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	56½	56¼
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	56½	56
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	95	95
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100½	100⅜
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	16⅝	16¼
Paramount Fm Loas 6s '47	18	18
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	82¾	82½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	44¾	44½
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	89½	89½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	66¼	66¼
Penn Railroad 5s '64	84	84
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	88	87
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	89¾	89¾
Pere Marquette 5s '56	34½	34¼
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	57	56¼
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	75	75
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	43¾	43
Postal Tel &Cable 5s '53	16	16
Pub Svc E&G 4s	87½	87¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	98½	98½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	62½	62
Remington Arms rf 6s '37	40	40
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	36½	36
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	75	75
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	12½	12¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	11¾	11
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	16	15½
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	23	22½
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	36½	36½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	91¾	90¾
Shell Union 5s '47	82½	82½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	58¾	58¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	84	83½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	86¾	86¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	100⅝	100
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	88	88
Smith A O 5½s '53	86½	86¼
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106⅝	106⅝
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	36½	36½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	33	31¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	32½	32
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	83⅝	82
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	17	16¼
Southern Ry 6on 5s '94	61½	61½
Southern Ry gen 5½s '56	31½	31
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	15	15
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	100⅛	100⅜
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¼	101¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	84¾	84¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	98	98
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	74	74
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	53	53
Texas Corp 5s '44	73½	73
Third Ave 1st rfg 4s '60	41½	41½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	19¾	19½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	91	91
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	75⅛	75½
Union Pacific 5s	90	90
US Rubber Co 5s '47	31½	30½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	60¼	60½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	19½	19½
Virginia Ry 4½s B '62	76	76
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	98	98
Wabash RR 4½s '78	8½	8½
Wabash RR 5½s cv '60	6¼	6¼
Walworth 6s '45	13	12
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	14	14
Warren Bros 5s '41	25½	23½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101¼	101¼
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	100	100
West Pa Pow 5s B '56	100⅛	100⅛
Western Electric 5s '44	93	93½
Western Maryland 4s '52	47	46½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	27	27
Western Union 5s '51	47	46
Western Union 5s '60	45½	45½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	99⅝	99½
White Sew Mach 6s '40	20	20
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	66	66
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	28½	28½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	56	56
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	55½	55

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jun25	Last Jun24
3½s '47	101.3	101.	101.	100.31
1st 4¼s '47	101.19	101.18	101.18	101.19
4th 4¼s '38	102.19	102.17	102.19	102.14
4th 4¼s reg				102.18
US 3s '55	92.25	92.23	92.23	92.23
US 3¼s '49	94.11	94.9	94.11	94.7
US 3¼s '43 Mar.	98.	97.31	98.	97.30
US 3¼s '43 June	98.15	98.4	98.15	98.16
US 3¼s '47	97.29		97.29	97.25
SUS 4¼s '56	99.30	99.28	99.30	99.24
US 4s '54	102.6	101.2	101.2	106.31
US 4¼s '52	104.24	104.24	104.24	104.20

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	23	18
Antioquia 7s D '45	3	3
Antwerp 5s '58	66¾	66
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	32½	32½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	36⅞	36
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	36⅛	36
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	36	36
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	36¼	35
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	36	36
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	36½	36¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	36	36
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	36⅜	36¼
Australia 4½s/56	55½	55¼
Australia 5s '57	60	60
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	30	29¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	80	80
Austria Hydro 6½s	23½	23½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	72	72
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	24½	24½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	86	86
Belgium (King) 7s '55	98¼	98
Belgium (King) 7s '56	98¼	98
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	20½	20½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	35½	35½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	34¼	34
Berlin Elec 6½s '55	28⅞	28½
Bolovia (Rep) 7s '69	3	3
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	3¼	3¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104½	104⅛
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17	17
Brazil (US) 8s '41	19	19
Bremen 7s '35	36⅜	36½
Brisbane 6s '50	48½	48⅛
Budapest (City) 6s '62	20	20
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	23	23
Bulgaria 7s '67	19½	19½
Caldas (Rep) 7⅛s '46	9⅝	9⅝
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	93½	93
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	72	72½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	5	5
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	4¾	4¾
Christiania (City) 6s '54	63	63
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	21⅜	21⅜
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	25½	22
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	24	24
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	24	24
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	24	24
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	28	27
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	89	89
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	83	83
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	67½	67¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	38	37½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	60½	60
Denmark (King) 6s '42	68½	68½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	75	74⅞
Dresden 7s '45	34	34
Duke Price Power 6s '66	41	41
Dutch El 6s '47	89⅜	89⅜
Finland 5½s '58	42	42
Frankfort 6½s '53	18½	18½
French (Rep) 7s '49	112⅛	112¼
German 7s '49	55	54½
German Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	36	36
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	30	29½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	30	29½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	37	36⅝
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	19¼	18½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	31½	31½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	29⅞	29¾
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	36	35½
Graz 8s '54	35¼	35½
Greek 7s '64	23½	23½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	31	30
Helsingfors 6½s '60	42¼	42¼
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	24⅜	23½
Irish Free State 5s '80	76	76
Italy (King) 7s '51	85½	84
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	60	60
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	47⅝	47⅝
Karstadt 6s '43	17½	17½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	7⅞	7⅞
Meridionale El 7s '57	64¼	64
Milan (City) 6½s '52	67	66½
New South Wales 5s '57	60½	60½
New South Wales 5s '58	59	59
Nord Rys 6½s '50	104½	104½
Norway (King) 6s '52	72	71
Norwegian El 5½s '57	42½	41½
Ont Now Svc 5½s '50	43	33⅞
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	39	39
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	43	42⅞
Oslo (City) 6s '55	65	65
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	103⅜	103⅜
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	104	103⅞
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102⅜	102⅜
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	4	4
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	43	43
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	46	45½
Prussia 6½s '51	23½	23
Prusia 6s '52	23½	23
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	31¾	31
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	30¾	30¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	30½	30
Rhinelbe 7s '46	29	29
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	8½	8½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	70¼	69¾
Roumania 7s '59	30⅜	30⅜
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	57½	57¼
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	22	22
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	27	27
Saxon State 7s '45	27	26½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	32	32
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	30½	30
Siemens 6½s '51	40	40
Siemens 7s '35	65½	65½
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	24¼	24¼
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	30½	30½
Sydney 5½s '55	48	48
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	79½	79
Swiss Government 5½s '46	103¾	103¾
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	38	38
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	44	44
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	35	35
Tokyo Elec Pow 7s '47	7	7
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	45	45
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	102¼	102
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	24½	24½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	25¼	25¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	22	22
Vienna 6s '52	43¾	43¾
Westphalia El 6s '53	18½	18½

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg	Net
July	.47⅛	.48⅞	.46⅞	.48¾	+1½	
September	.50⅛	.51⅛	.49¾	.51⅜	+1⅝	
December	.53⅛	.54⅛	.52¾	.54⅛	+1½	

Corn

July	.29⅝	.30¼	.29½	.30¼	+ ⅛	
September	.31⅜	.32½	.31⅜	.32½	+ ⅜	
December	.32⅜	.33	.32½	.33	+ ⅜	

Oats

July	.20⅛	.20⅜	.20⅛	.20¼	+ ⅛	
September	.20⅝	.20⅝	.20⅛	.20⅜	+ ⅛	
December	.22⅛	.22⅞	.22⅜	.22⅞	+ ⅜	

Lard

July	4.37a	4.35	4.35	4.35	+.05
September	4.40b	4.37	4.45	4.45a	+.05
January	4.45b	4.55	4.40	4.40a	+.05

a—Asked. b—Bid.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, June 25—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	June 25	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$.63½	$.63	$.95
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.45⅝	.44¾	.73¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.31½	.31¼	.39
Flour	4.15	4.10	4.80
Beef, family	12.75	12.75	13.00
Pork	17.25	17.25	23.00
Lard	.0510	.0475	.0900
Cotton, mid-up	.0530	.0525	.0985
Zinc	.0275	.0280	.0355
Iron	14.84	14.84	17.26
Steel, bil Pitt	27.00	27.00	29.00
Copper	.05⅝	.05⅝	.07½
Tin	.1937	.1950	.3410
Rubber	.02⅜	.02⅜	.0437½
Sugar	.0390	.0396	.0455
Lead	.0300	.0300	.0428
Print cloth	.02	.02⅛	.0378

RICHMAN BROS. REDUCE PRICES

CLEVELAND, June 25—Richman Bros. Company has reduced prices on suits and overcoats to $18.80 from $20. This is the second price cut in six months.

RAND CONCERN ENDS YEAR IN GOOD POSITION

Office Equipment Maker's Current Assets 12 Times Liabilities

Remington-Rand ended its fiscal year in strong financial position, with cash and readily marketable bonds $7,355,198 and current assets more than 12 times current liabilities, after taking into account the acquisition during the period of 5½ per cent debentures of $1,218,000 par and first and second preferred with par of $157,300.

The company held in its treasury March 31 $3,125,000 of its debentures. This with debentures since acquired is adequate to meet sinking fund requirements the next five years.

The directors authorized cancellation of the balance of employees' subscriptions outstanding March 31, 1931, to common stock acquired prior to that date and refunded moneys paid thereon. This stock has been transferred to the treasury at stated value of the common shares and the balance charged to earned surplus.

Sales Off 31.9 Per Cent

Net sales for the year ended March 31 were off $15,151,505, or 31.9 per cent, from the previous year, due to low business activity throughout the world. Foreign sales declined in slightly greater ratio than domestic.

President Rand believes this due primarily to departure by most foreign countries from the gold standard, imposition of tariffs and special restrictions relating to foreign trade and exchange. He observes that this reduction in sales, together with fixed cost of maintaining branch offices in the United States and in larger countries overseas, necessitated a policy of strict economy. Selling and administrative expenses were continuously reduced; they were $5,516

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

MOVING AND STORAGE
(Continued)

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr.; 859 Huntington Ave. Boston. Asp. 3907. Uni. 3795-W.

WARNER CO.

MOVING—PACKING—SHIPPING—STORING of household effects. Local or long distance. *"Who moves you is just as important as where you move."*

10 HAWLEY PLACE, BOSTON LIBERTY 8878

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Practitioner's office, 1131 Little Building. Hancock 5162, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.

PAYING GUESTS

MOUNTAIN CAMP, delightful, invigorating; fishing, bathing; special rates. Write PISON, 3535 82nd St., Jackson Heights, New York City, after July 1st Forest Primeval, Route 3, Plymouth, N. H.

PAYING GUESTS for delightful home in White Mountains; excellent food, every comfort; reasonable rates. MISS M. F. ADAMS, Franconia, N. H. Telephone MISS SWASEY, Kenmore 7069 (Boston).

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston. Ken. 4081—3277

RESORTS

COME to Old Marblehead for a vacation; pleasant rooms. MISS HUNNEWELL, 110 Front St. Telephone Marblehead (Mass.) 2220.

VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.
THE IDLEWHYLE—Located on ocean front; all outside rooms; every comfort for the guests. Write for illustrated booklet. A. H. KIRBY.

ROOMS AND BOARD

A REAL Home for Guests at reasonable rates; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. NELLIE F. WILLARD, 2 Willard Ave., Nashua, N. H. Tel. 49.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Large wonderful, cool rooms, with meals you would enjoy; space for car. Regent 2192.

DISTINCTIVELY artistic architect's home in sightly, beautiful surroundings in Lexington; has accommodations for 1 or 2 people; with board, $16, A-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

MELROSE, MASS.—Large single room in private family; quiet locality; good transportation; excellent meals; 18 mins. to Boston; reasonable. B-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Desirable rooms; convenient, central; congenial surroundings and right atmosphere for people of refined tastes; garage; privileges. MISS HENSHAW, 46 Hereford St. Kenmore 3965.

BOSTON, Clearway Street 16, Suite 6—Pleasant, quiet room, no other roomers; breakfast optional. Tel. Kenmore 1719.

BOSTON, 52 St. Stephen St., Tel. Com. 8868—Neat, airy rooms for 1 or 2 at $1.00 per day each; less by week; near church.

BOSTON, 82 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Pleasant, cool, homelike rooms; newly decorated; 1 or 2 persons; reasonable rates; transients accommodated.

BOSTON—For rent during July, favorably and pleasantly located room with bath; near church. B-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, Marlborough St.—Pleasant rooms; ladies only; summer rates; transients taken. Box C-43, The Christian Science Monitor.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON—Reasonable rooms in quiet, restful places. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Avenue. Tel. Kenmore 4033.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Avenue, near Mass. Avenue—Comfortable rooms; permanent or transients. Tel. Circle 9267.

BOSTON, 364 Marlborough St.—Quiet, pleasant rooms, small and medium sized; reasonable. Tel. Commonwealth 9109.

BROOKLINE, near Coolidge Corner—Delightful sunny rooms in private house, available with board at reasonable rates; unusual opportunity. Box B-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautiful front corner room, overlooking reservoir; will drive party to church Wednesdays and Sundays; $6. Tel. Stadium 1703.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Beacon St.—Front room, open fireplace, next to tile bath with shower, $5. Aspinwall 1579.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large room with 4 windows, kitchenette; also small room; beautiful surroundings. Reg. 1332.

COMFORTABLE large and small room; reasonable; convenient location; private family. SMITH, 205 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Ring second bell.

DON'T RENT A ROOM UNTIL YOU SEE THE PIERREPONT

Why leave the city to escape the Summer heat when you can enjoy a suburban residence in the heart of Metropolitan New York, just 13 minutes from Times Square and 4 minutes from Wall Street to Clark St. I. R. T. subway. Enjoy the luxuries of our

SWIMMING POOL, ROOF GARDEN, ROOF SOLARIUM
Sunlit Rooms. Full Hotel Service.
$10 TO $20 WEEKLY

THE PIERREPONT
PIERREPONT at HICKS ST., BROOKLYN.
B. M. T. to Borough Hall. MAin 4-5500.

HARTFORD, CONN., 463 Broadview Terrace—Quiet, comfortable room adjoining bath; desirable for summer; garage; breakfast optional. Phone 5-8778.

NEW YORK CITY, 539 West 112th, 3D—Splendid, cool room or 2 connecting rooms. Columbia, church, river. Cathedral 8-2696.

N. Y. C., 107 West 82nd—Sunny front with alcove, double $3; double, housekeeping $6; comfortable singles $3.50-$4. WARING.

N. Y. C., 350 East 57th (2A)—Owner's apartment, 2 exceptionally large rooms, cool, kitchen, roof garden; moderate. Plaza 3-1986.

NEW YORK CITY, 1304 Merriam Ave. (169th and Ogden Ave.)—Desirable room for 1 or 2 business women. (Apt. 4B).

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 3910 Walnut St.—The Moorey House—Large, airy, furnished rooms; refined surroundings, home comforts. Baring 8141.

WALTHAM—Double room overlooking lake, in private family; easy commuting distance from Boston; Christian Scientist preferred. Telephone Waltham 2437.

WINTHROP CENTER, MASS.—Comfortable room for business person; breakfast optional. Tel. Ocean 1286 or 0098.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre, Inc.
Established 1922 N. J. State License
PRINCETON, N. J. Tel. 755
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET
MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Mgr.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COOK and butler, family, bachelor apartment; moderate salary; Christian Scientists preferred; middle age; good references. Write W. THOMPSON, 3-B, 226 West 150th St., N. Y. C.

REFRIGERATORS (Electrical)—Young man thoroughly trained, installing, servicing. H. E. MANCHESTER, 271 Sutton St., No. Andover, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE, economical housekeeper or attendant; full charge; any city or suburb. Astor Station, Box 113, Boston, Mass.

MIDDLE-AGED American wishes position as housekeeper, 2 or 3 adults, or companion housekeeper; good home, capable taking charge. Box A-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED young girl of 20 desires position taking care of a child for the summer; good references. Phone Randolph 0641, or Box D-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED woman desires position any household capacity; drives car; care for children. Tel. Hastings 1918. Write A. M. B., 19 Clinton Avenue, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER—Well educated young woman, with dictaphone, switchboard, assistant bookkeeping, filing experience; willing, responsible worker; excellent character and ability; references. B-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATION WANTED—Position as practical attendant; experiences and references furnished; will go out of city if necessary. MISS MARTHA HIRSIG, 1149 Highland Court, St. Petersburg, Florida.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST desires position; high school and law school education. Box D-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG lady teacher desires summer position, qualified to tutor young children; has had hostess experience; drives car. A-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

BOARD by week or transient in attractive village by Wilbraham Mountains; in vicinity of golf course, riding stable, bathing. Pleasant airy rooms, excellent home cooking. Reasonable rates. Outward Commons Inn, Wilbraham, Mass. Phone No. Wilbraham 159.

CAMP SILVERSANDS—A place of real charm for adults desiring vacation in a beautiful informal atmosphere directly on Lake Sebago; every modern comfort; exceptional table. Address MISS NANCY READY, Raymond, Me.

DELIGHTFUL country home will accommodate a few guests; ideal for study and rest; lovely grounds, brook, walk and drives; between Hartford and Springfield. SUFFIELD MANOR, 143 Main St., Suffield, Conn.

SUMMER BOARD
(Continued)

HILLSIDE COTTAGE, Holderness, N. H.—Squam Lakes region; splendid scenery; outdoor sports; near lake; moderate rates; write for booklet.

IN THE BERKSHIRES—Quiet, homelike surroundings; several guests accommodated in house or cabin; $13 per week. Full information, EDITH DEBORAH, 80 Orchard St., Adams, Mass.

JULY 4TH WEEK-END SPECIAL, Shadybrook, Fairhaven-on-the-Shrewsbury, N. J. Delightful family resort; country estate near ocean; vicinity Asbury; golf, tennis, etc.; $3.00 daily; booklet. VAN HORN, Redbank 383.

JUNIPER LODGE, Chebeague Island, Casco Bay, Me.—Country and seashore; tents and cabins; special rates for July. HADOCK ASSOCIATES.

SUMMER BOARD—Spend your vacation on a farm; modern conveniences; $15 weekly. MRS. NORMAN WRIGHT, Sunny Pine Farm, Walpole, N. H.

YORKS LOG VILLAGE
LOON LAKE, RANGELEY, MAINE
In the heart of the lakes, mountains and woods; individual homes with service, modern sanitation; unusual lodge with community dining room and lounge; wonderful food, American plan; all sports, 3 golf courses nearby. P. O. Box 17.

SUMMER HOMES

BOYS' camp owners have comfortable 10-room home for rent all summer; garage, electricity, bath; off village green; $30 per month. L. E. SMITH, Pittsford, Vermont.

FOR RENT—Modern 7-room house, Warner, N. H.; 4 bedrooms, bath, steam heat, large living room, dining room, completely furnished, Frigidaire, continuous hot water, large screened piazza, garage for 3 cars with 2 sleeping rooms above. MRS. F. RAY GLADE, 121 St. Botolph St., Boston. Tel. Comm. 7964.

FOR RENT furnished for July and August, 10-room house, garage, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, Frigidaire, radio and Steinway piano, vegetable and flower garden; 3 minutes from beach and station; price $400. 11 Pine Lane, Rye, N. Y. Tel. Rye 2067.

MODERN seashore home, 5 bedrooms, garage, lovely garden; 10 minutes from Atlantic City; $500 season. C. B. LEWIS, 309 19th Street, Brigantine, N. J.

ON Winnepesaukee Lake, N. H., 8 rooms and bath, fireplace, 5 chambers, large piazza, garage. E. S. STACK, 84 Webcowet Rd., Arlington, Mass. Ark. 3666.

2-ROOM housekeeping cabin, woods, lake, beach, boating, tennis; sanitary plumbing; $35 monthly; adults. B. BENAS, Canton, Maine.

SOUTH DUXBURY, MASS.
FOR SALE or to let for summer to small family, old house with every modern convenience; large screened porch; secluded yet within 3 minutes to village and beach; reduced rental. MRS. OLIVER CUMMINGS, South Duxbury.

SQUIRREL ISLAND, ME.—Attractive cottage, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, large living and fireplace, electric lights, every convenience; ideal location; for rent for months of July or August or for season; references exchanged. Inquire MISS ALICE L. BARKER, 23 Stone St., Augusta, Me.

TO LET—FURNISHED

FOR the summer, my beautiful single apartment furnished in antiques, sleeping balcony, overlooking garden; extensive city view; center of theatre and business district. MISS LYON, 1861 Whitley Ave., Hollywood, Calif.

THREE-ROOM apartment, refrigeration, radio, Steinway grand; walking distance to theaters and town. 277 Beacon St., Boston. Comm. 5042.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 3815 T St. N. W. (BURLEITH)—3-room house, well furnished, shower and bath each floor, instantaneous hot water, electric refrigerator, screened porches, brick garage; reasonable.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS; rewiring; wood, metal and roll; Toutine shades. Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.)

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

COURIER DRIVER

DE LUXE CAR with chauffeur, free at Cherbourg July 27; go anywhere; good terms. O'BRIEN, 20, rue Cambronne, Paris. Invalides 05-11.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

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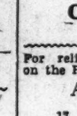

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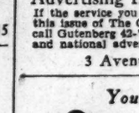

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GERMANY

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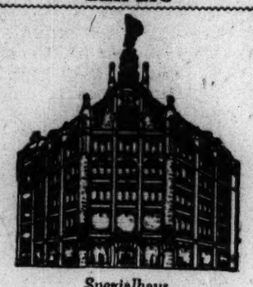
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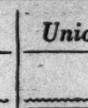
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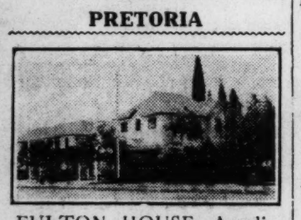

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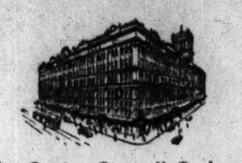

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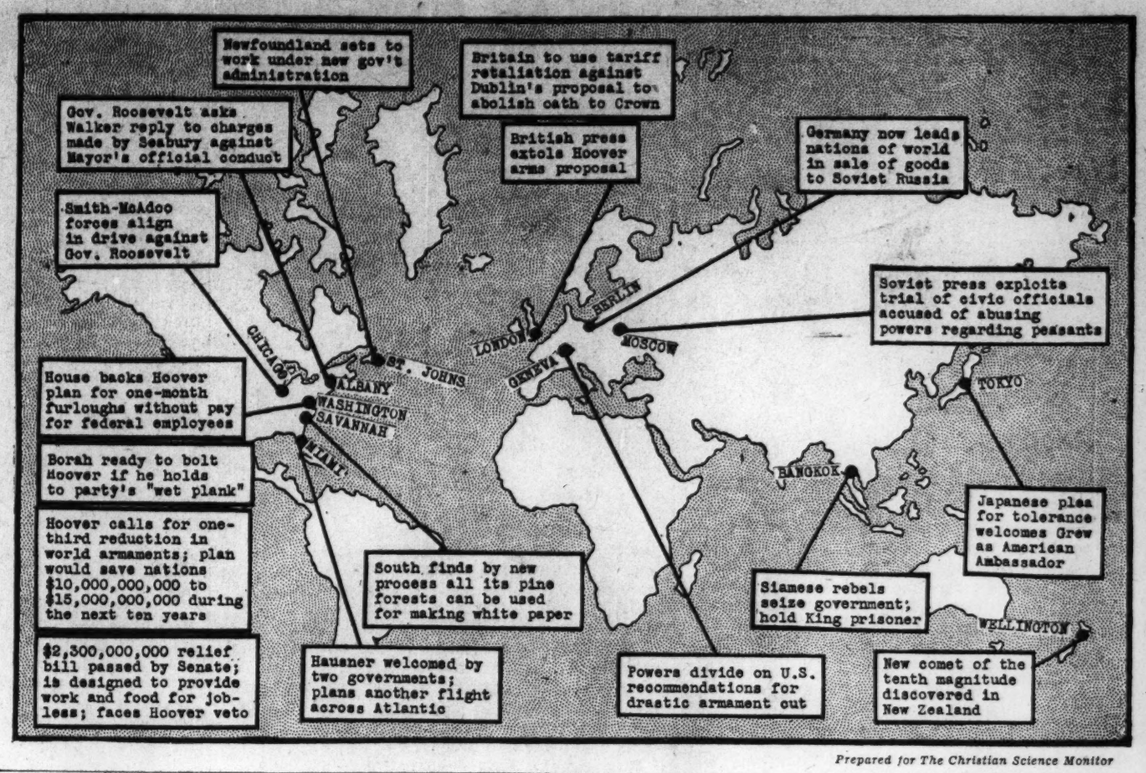
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Newfoundland sets to work under new gov't administration
Britain to use tariff retaliation against Dublin's proposal to abolish oath to Crown
Gov. Roosevelt asks Walker reply to charges made by Seabury against Mayor's official conduct
British press extols Hoover arms proposal
Germany now leads nations of world in sale of goods to Soviet Russia
Smith-McAdoo forces align in drive against Gov. Roosevelt
Soviet press exploits trial of civic officials accused of abusing powers regarding peasants
House backs Hoover plan for one-month furloughs without pay for federal employees
Borah ready to bolt Hoover if he holds to party's "wet plank"
Hoover calls for one-third reduction in world armaments; plan would save nations $10,000,000,000 to $15,000,000,000 during the next ten years
South finds by new process all its pine forests can be used for making white paper
Siamese rebels seize government; hold King prisoner
Japanese plea for tolerance welcomes Grew as American Ambassador
$2,300,000,000 relief bill passed by Senate; is designed to provide work and food for jobless; faces Hoover veto
Hausner welcomed by two governments; plans another flight across Atlantic
Powers divide on U.S. recommendations for drastic armament cut
New comet of the tenth magnitude discovered in New Zealand
LONDON
BERLIN
GENEVA
MOSCOW
TOKYO
BANGKOK
WELLINGTON
CHICAGO
ALBANY
WASHINGTON
SAVANNAH
ATLANTA
ST. JOHNS

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature

Two-Toed Sloth

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SLOTHS are arboreal animals, spending their lives in the trees where their habitual sluggishness has won them the common name of "sloth." Strong, sharp claws act much like hooks to keep them suspended on the lower side of branches. Rarely, if ever, do they willingly descend to the ground, where they are extremely awkward, crawling with great difficulty because of the unevenness in the length of their limbs and the peculiar shape of the feet. These have soles habitually turned in so as to make them most useful in the tree, but useless on the ground.

The two-toed sloth is a native of Guiana, Brazil and Peru, but is found as far north as Nicaragua. It has long, shaggy hair, but its color is not that of the sloth at all; due to the presence of single-celled plants growing over it, the creature has the aspect of a lichen-covered bough.

One species of sloth has an oval mark on the back which gives the impression of a broken end of a branch. This is one reason why sloths are so seldom seen, because they resemble their surroundings so closely, and move very slowly. Such a relationship between plants and animals where the plant receives benefit through its association with the sloth while the sloth receives protection through the presence of the plant, is a form of symbiosis—both benefiting through close partnership.

In the evolutionary scale worked out by zoölogists the sloths are very low, holding a position in the animal kingdom close to the anteaters. The squirrel is also an arboreal animal, but unlike squirrels the sloth does not leap from limb to limb but depends on the swaying of boughs by the wind to place him near the one which he wants to move to. It has lots of leisure and is never in a hurry.

When sleeping it rolls up in a ball and dozes off in some convenient crotch, generally spending the daylight hours in slumber and carrying on most of its activities at night. It is silent, inoffensive, and generally a solitary creature, seldom making a noise though uttering a shrill sound somewhat like that of a monkey's scream if forcibly pulled away from a tree to which it is holding.

Did you know that almost all mammals have exactly seven vertebræ, or bones, in their necks? Yes, the giraffe with his great long neck has only seven round collars inside, though each one is extremely long; and the whale, though it seems to have no neck at all to its immensely large bulk, really has the required number of seven though they have in the course of time become fused into one large one which distinctly shows the outlines of all seven. Sloths are the only exceptions in this order, for the three-toed sloth has nine and the two-toed, six.

Fossil hunters have uncovered a great many prehistoric remains of sloths, the largest of which were the giant ground sloths which roamed over the southwestern United States coming east as far as Kentucky during the Pleistocene period (just a few million years ago, comparatively speaking). These were ground dwellers wholly, not capable of climbing trees. They were from seven to nine feet or more tall as compared with three or four feet in the modern two-toed sloth.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

GREAT works are performed not by strength, but perseverance; yonder palace was raised by single stones, yet you see its height and spaciousness.—JOHNSON.

In Lighter Vein

Miscued

An Englishman visiting Ottawa became friendly with the clerk in his hotel, and the two frequently regaled each other with jokes and riddles. One day the clerk called the Englishman over and said: "Here's a good riddle for you: My mother and father had a child, but it wasn't my brother and it wasn't my sister. Who was it?"

"I don't know. Who was it?"

"It was I."

The Englishman was much amused, and upon his return to England he tried the joke on one of his friends.

"Look here," he said, "I heard a jolly good riddle in Canada. I'll spring it on you. My mother and father had a child, and it wasn't my brother and it wasn't my sister. Who was it? Give it up? Give it up?"

"Yes, I give up."

"Ha! ha! It was the bally old hotel clerk in Ottawa!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Humorist Conductor of Country Bus: "No room, Sir. We're full up with hikers."

Bright Outlook

Father, returning home unexpectedly, learns from a servant that his wife has been away for the afternoon. Finding his son in the garden, he discovers that she has been at a beauty parlor.

"Oh, I see," commented the father; "that puts an entirely different complexion on the Mater."

Worth a Try

"An English newspaper advises the Government to stand pat on this Irish question."—*Editorial.*

Another idea, of course, is to try to understand Pat.

Preparedness

Mistress: "What is in that huge bottle on the kitchen mantelpiece, Mary?"

Maid: "Oh, just some stuff for mending china, ma'am."—*Hummel.*

At Least Employed

The latest preceding census tabulation showed 1,310,853 painfully employed. — *Border Cities Star* (Windsor, Ont.), spotted by *Pathfinder.*

Worth Knowing

BRINGING FARM TO CITY

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Because many children in the city are unacquainted with farm life, Detroit will include among the exhibits at its Zoo a typical American farm with the usual farmhouse, barnyard, pump, cows, chickens, etc.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Bondage—Sound the *a* as in mandate, *bon'-daje* (*o* as in odd). Not *bon'-dij.*

Amen—In reading, preferably with long *a* as in *ace, a-men'* (secondary stress on first syllable). In singing, of course, the *a* is sounded as in *arm.*

Howbeit — *Hou-be'-it* (*ou* as in *out, e* as in *key, i* short).

Drought — *Drout* (to rime with *out*). When spelled "drouth" it rimes with *mouth.*

Baal—Two syllables, *Bay'-al* (first *a* as in *ace,* second as in *account*).

Despise—*De-spize'* (*e* as in create, *i* as in *ice*). Not *dis-pize'.*

Immediately — *Ih-me'-dih-ate-ly* (each *i* short, *e* as in *key, a* as in *mandate*). Not *im-me'-dih-it-ly* or *ih-me'-jit-ly.*

Virtue—*Vur'-tu* (first *u* as in *urn,* second long as in *use*). If it seems easier to speak *you* than *u* after *t,* perhaps the respelling *vur'-tyou* may help; but make the effort to avoid *vur'-choo.* The long *u* here should be no more puzzling than in the following word.

Centurion — *Sen-tu'-rih-un* (*e* as in *set,* first *u* as in *use, i* short, second *u* as in *circus.*

Selfsame—Principal accent on the first syllable, secondary stress on the second, *self'-same* (*e* short, *a* long). Not *self-same'.*

Master—Preferably with *a* as in *ask,* although the *a* as in *arm* is acceptable, especially in British usage.

Tribal—*Tribe'-al* (*i* as in *ice, a* as in *account*). Not *tri'-b'l.*

Image—Watch the *a, im'-aje* (*i* short, *a* as in *mandate*). Not *im'-ij.*

Procreate — *Pro'-kre-ate* (*o* as in *old, e* as in *event, a* as in *ace*). Note that "procreate" is applied to such begetting as is conceived of in the physical realm; "create" is used principally when creation by divine fiat is considered.

Language — *Lang'-gwaje* (first *a* short, second as in *mandate*). Not *lan'-gwij.*

Contrary—Preferably with accent on first syllable and *a* as in *sofa, kon'-tra-ry* (*o* short).

Hygiene — Preferably three syllables, *hi'-jih-ene* (first *i* as in *ice,* second as in *it, e* as in *key*).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accented as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

What They Say

Woman

"Woman always has been able to adjust herself to the conditions that surround her, to work, in spite of immediate hardships and restrictions, for the finer things in life."—*Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president General Federation of Women's Clubs.*

Ford On Work

"I found very early that being out of hire was not necessarily being out of work. The first means that your employer has not found something for you to do; the second means that you are waiting until he does."—*Henry Ford.*

In Other Channels

"In the difficult days through which we, as a people, are passing, we must not make the mistake of thinking that we shall find recovery and stability by clever economic dodges alone."—*Glenn Frank.*

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Travel note tells of a section of Baluchistan where the inhabitants "cling to horses for transportation." Very poor equitation if the riders have to cling.

San Francisco Chronicle: Three-cent postage may add to your expenses in one particular, but think how much you will save on waste baskets.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'He Profits Most Who Serves Best'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shreveport, La.

APPROXIMATELY 125 children who would otherwise have been hungry were given their noon meal each day during the past school year at one of the local grammar schools due to the thoughtfulness of the Shreveport Rotary Club and the coöperation of the hotel at which its weekly luncheons are held.

The following is what the principal of the school said in expressing her thanks to the club: "I cannot begin to tell you how much it has meant to the Louisiana School that the Rotary Club has taken care of its needy pupils. Teaching would have been almost impossible if your generosity had not helped us out. Over 25 per cent of our pupils were helped by you, and they could look forward to at least one meal each school day."

This is how they did it. The hotel agreed to serve the weekly luncheon for 75 cents if the Rotarians would be willing to sacrifice the usual entrée, the Rotarians to pay their customary fee of $1.00, letting the difference go to pay for the school lunches. This amount, added to the fines, donations from members and from the club, made it possible to furnish the 15,846 lunches to the needy children.

It would seem that the Rotarians are really practicing their motto, "He Profits Most Who Serves Best."

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

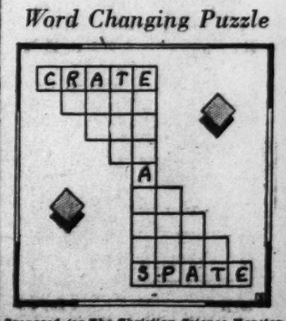
The subterranean fortress housing much of the gold reserves of France (below the streets of Paris) is outfitted with a kitchen, and in case of a siege 2000 workers could be accommodated there for a period of six months?

The new Chicago Stadium, scene of the national conventions, has an organ with a volume equivalent to 25 brass bands of 100 instruments each?

Rents for houses in Soviet Russia, which are mostly state and city-owned, are low and are adjusted to the income of the worker?

Portugal has 5000 radio sets to a population of 6,100,000?

Word Changing Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Start with the word CRATE, and by dropping one letter at a time, fill the spaces with proper words until you reach the letter "A." Then start adding a letter at a time until you spell the word SPATE.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Grocery List Puzzle:

Bread, Milk, Rice, Matches, Butter, Pickles, Steak.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Are the Republicans to Blame?

WILL the Democrats at their Chicago convention rise to the opportunity now before them? Traditionally the rôle of the opposition is indictment of the party in power. Today circumstances conspire to make that rôle more tempting than ever. Many observers believe that discontent with present economic conditions is sufficient to give the Democrats the election whether or not they prove the Republicans responsible or themselves propose reasonable remedies.

Undoubtedly the convention at Chicago will pin the blame for everything from the weather to Wall Street on the Hoover Administration. However illogical that effort may be, it does possess a certain poetic justice, for certainly the Republicans took the credit for the good times of 1928 and promised to perpetuate them. In their attempt to tar the Republicans with the bad times of 1932, the Democratic keynoters and platform architects would do well to take a leaf from Mr. Walter Lippmann's indictment of Republican policies in the current Yale Review.

This is no petty partisan attack, although some Republican readers may feel that Mr. Lippmann has not entirely forgotten his Democratic writing for the New York World. It is rather a penetrating, large-minded and impersonal weighing of Republican responsibility for present conditions. He says:

> I am not charging that the Republican Party has been wicked. I am not proposing that its responsible leaders be punished. I am arguing merely that the Republican policies have been a composite of destructive contradictions, and that for these policies the Republican post-war régime can and should be called to account.

The policies which he indicts are: the 1921 decision to withdraw from European affairs; the erection of tariff walls to close the American market to foreign goods; an effort to encourage mass production and the export of the resulting surplus; the financing of this trade by large-scale lending abroad; and the insistence on payment of war debts. The last Mr. Lippmann does not lay at the Republican door because it was inherited from the Wilson Administration. But he does point out that it was a very poor foundation for some of the other policies.

As to those, it is not difficult today to see that they make a bad mixture. It is apparent that drawing the cloak of isolation close about the shoulders might rather interfere with the open-handed gesture of the money lender. Nor does it seem the height of wisdom for a nation which in public and private loans has put out $25,000,000,000 into a none-too-stable world to refuse to coöperate in steadying the political balance of that world.

On that charge it would seem that the Republicans must plead partly guilty. In extenuation it can be said that the Hoover-Stimson régime has been extending somewhat hesitant but sympathetic coöperation in world concerns. And as for the lending policy, the Republican Party's responsibility seems anything but direct. With the war America became a creditor nation. And post-war bond selling was a banking, not a political, operation.

It is true that the State Department scrutinized foreign bond issues, but it did so for reasons of state and never presumed to indorse their economic worth. Much of the lending was unwise, but it was hardly a function of government to point that out. About all that can be said is that the Republican leaders shared in the general lending enthusiasm and that they did not see, any more than did other elements of an inexperienced creditor country, the dangers of such operations.

Mr. Lippmann is not the first to point to the folly of the United States trying to sell without buying. And for this, Republican policies must take some blame. While the Democrats have never abolished tariffs, and themselves declared in 1928 for protection, the majority of them have opposed the two major additions to the tariff wall which the Republicans have put through since the war.

On the side of selling, it is true that Mr. Hoover, as Secretary of Commerce, greatly extended the service of governmental agencies to exporters. But this was somewhat in imitation of other governments. And the connection between an export policy and government-blessed surpluses of mass production seems hardly as close as the indictment assumes. Mass production is hardly a tenet of Republicanism, although it must be said Republican leaders have been quite ready to give it their benediction.

But it is not proven that surpluses have to go abroad. If the industrial system were geared to produce purchasing power as fast as it produced goods, there need be no surpluses. And it must be remembered that foreign trade at its highest made up only 10 per cent of the American total. There is good reason to believe that with the present division of the products of industry there would be periodic surpluses and distress regardless of uneconomic foreign policies. To many the failure to improve the industrial set-up appears the most serious fault of American leadership.

Mr. Lippmann's indictment is partly sound. The Republican Party must answer in large measure for governmental policies in recent years. But it is more than doubtful if all the policies he condemns were governmental. For general economic and financial movements which were not clearly actuated by political decisions, it would seem that the nation as a whole must take the blame.

The question now is how to correct mistaken policies. Will the Democrats content themselves with criticizing, or will they offer enlightened and effective remedies?

Relief—When, As and If

"SORRY, but you'll have to wait; he's in conference," used to be the extent of a private secretary's vocabulary. Now it is the Wagner $2,300,000,000 relief bill that is "in conference" between the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and the country will have to await the outcome for an answer to the compelling needs that exist for aid in the unemployment situation.

In the conference the Wagner bill from the Senate will meet the rival Garner bill from the House. Between the two some wide divergences arise to be ironed out. And beyond this conference there arises the serious prospect of delay as the result of a possible presidential veto and subsequent jousting between the Capitol and the White House.

In view of President Hoover's statement yesterday, it is open to question whether he will approve even the Wagner bill, but it is certain he will not accept anything approximating the terms of the Garner measure. Both contain about the same totals of appropriations—$2,300,000,000—except that the contemplated $300,000,000 loan fund for direct relief by the states is included in the Wagner bill, but would have to be added to the Garner bill total. The difference chiefly at issue lies in the appropriations asked for public works.

Whereas the Senate would spend $500,000,000 in public construction, Speaker Garner and his cohorts would shovel out $1,200,000,000. It is debatable whether under either program enough building could be launched in a short enough time to help materially in the present employment crisis. And it is more than doubtful whether the nation could get its money's worth in the larger program.

A conspicuous item in the Garner bill which is absent from the Wagner measure is approximately $285,000,000 for post offices and similar buildings. Other comparisons are: Federal aid highways—Garner bill, $150,000,000; Wagner bill, $120,000,000. River and harbor projects—Garner bill, more than $380,000,000; Wagner bill, $30,000,000. Flood control projects—Garner bill, $180,000,000; Wagner bill, $15,500,000.

Both measures propose to enlarge the resources of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, but while the Garner bill would give that organization an utterly free hand to lend $1,000,000,000, the Wagner bill would insist that its added $1,500,000,000 be lent only to states, municipalities or semipublic corporations for "self-liquidating" construction projects.

This adherence to works that will pay for themselves and the avoidance of mere "pork barrel" projects are points on which the President rightly insists. Even when a nation is spending for purposes of relief it is as necessary as ever to spend wisely. But some will wonder if the Administration is not making a fetish of a balanced budget and of bankers' estimates of federal bonds, overlooking a valid distinction between current expenses and capital investments.

Conference committees in Congress ordinarily are expected to compromise, but in this instance if the committee goes one step beyond the limits of the Wagner bill it will invite a veto which public sentiment in all probability will support. If, however, it succeeds in getting a bill even as close to the President's recommendations as is that measure, the public probably would like to see him accept it gracefully.

Delay Feeds German Unrest

FOR the nations in conference at Lausanne and Geneva there are two ways of facing the growing forces of revolution and despair in Germany. It is possible for those which have, by virtue of the Treaty of Versailles, special relations with Germany—relations which the Germans consider to be those of the oppressor and oppressed—to harden their hearts and to refuse to grant reasonable relief. It is equally possible for those countries to heed the warning in time, and to recognize the necessity of removing such disabilities as have warped the economic and political situation of the whole world.

It can scarcely be denied that Hitlerism and Communism have thriven in Germany because of conditions which breed discontent. They have developed their present strength, not because many millions of Germans are persuaded of the thorough soundness of their doctrine, but because they represent a protest on the part of an exasperated people against the slowness of the return to reason and to prompt, decisive statesmanship.

The long privations and miseries of the war, the anguish of defeat, the upheaval of revolution, the crash of finances, the weight of reparations, the long humiliation of foreign occupation, military inequality, economic repression, political subordination—and finally the dismal spread of unemployment—have induced the belief that the ultimate and permanent ruin of Germany is the actual objective of victorious powers. It is true that a number of concessions have been made under the stress of circumstances, and indeed that a good deal has been done to remove some of Germany's grievances. Yet the fact remains that Germany still is suffering. In this soil the seeds of Hitlerism and Communism have been sown.

Germany, sometimes unfairly, has been taught to put the blame for its misfortunes on its own moderate politicians and on antagonistic foreign countries. It has looked around for culprits, and has found them even in those who desire nothing better than to help it. Each helpful move has come too late for the best effect. There has been procrastination and vacillation. Despair has been fed on delay.

Unfortunately, there is a danger that outside Germany Nationalist manifestations may be misinterpreted. They may be regarded as proof of an attitude determined not to be appeased. Instead of striving sympathetically to improve the conditions which are responsible for the growth of Hitlerism, it is argued in some quarters that increased vigilance, a more adamant attitude, a sterner refusal of German demands, are now indicated; and that the proper reply to gestures of despair, which is read as defiance, is a firmer front on reparations and disarmament, to mention only these two subjects which happen to be under discussion.

But the moral of the gains made by the extremists is that, without further postponement, true solutions should be reached for the problems that, affecting Germany, cannot but affect the neighbors of Germany. Interminable maneuvers, endless debates, persistence in obstructive devices, will only worsen matters. Pretexts for avoiding real action have become patently perilous. A square deal for Germany, by restoring hope, would strengthen the moderate parties and would weaken the extremist parties in Germany. The world cannot afford to dally. It runs the risk of seeing all its orderly plans defeated.

Perhaps a last opportunity is offered to it at Geneva and Lausanne. It must not fail at this critical hour. Future peace and prosperity are at stake. Despair is an evil counselor; wisdom commands, for Germany as for other countries, the rekindling of hope.

One Way to Personal Liberty

PRESIDENT KENNETH C. M. SILLS of Bowdoin College last Sunday struck another of those arresting notes which have been sounded so frequently in this season of commencement exercises. Freedom, he told the graduating class of Bowdoin at its baccalaureate service, is predicated upon knowledge. "The problems connected with the pursuit of liberty are intricate and always with us."

Among such problems perhaps none is more difficult than that of finding out what constitutes freedom. As President Sills pointed out, "Liberty, intellectual as well as political, must not be confused with license." To avoid such confusion, the individual must enter into the pursuit of knowledge not only of the sort to be gained in school but that also which is implied in the command, "Know thyself."

Many persons enjoying a maximum of freedom—political, economic and social—will agree with President Sills that there is yet "a deeper form of liberty," and that only as one is in possession of intellectual and moral freedom can he make the best use of the other forms. To intellectual freedom the schools have much to contribute. But the assertion of moral freedom is in the hands of the individual.

It is becoming clear that moral liberty is the corner stone upon which rests all true liberty, both national and "personal." Such freedom may, perhaps, be likened to a magnificent building. Its structure appears as a multiplicity of ideas which may best find effective expression, free and distinct, in contributing to the strength and beauty of the whole.

Thoughtful people now recognize that freedom is something other than merely doing whatever one likes. Those who are intelligently working for its wider establishment know well the need of critical excursions among their own desires and actions. They know that only by freeing themselves from greed, from appetite, from willfulness, can they gain that self-government which is the foundation of free government, and which guarantees liberty to their neighbors as well as to themselves.

Gold-Lined Adventure

"PIECES of eight! Pieces of eight!" cried Long John Silver's parrot of Treasure Island fame. Now comes a saga of sea adventure which starts with the ringing words, "The gold! The gold!" chorused by a group of treasure seekers riding above the wreck of a modern liner, ten years on the bottom of the Bay of Biscay, with vast riches stored behind the bulging bulkheads of her bullion room.

Not even the greedy screams of the fictional pirate's parrot could surpass in fervor the significant exclamations of the crew of the Italian salvage ship Artiglio II as the fortune within the sunken liner Egypt began to pile upon the deck in ingots of gleaming gold.

The tale of the attempt to retrieve the intrinsic treasures of the British steamer Egypt, sunk in a collision southwest of the Ushant in 1922, is one which teems with adventure. Four years have elapsed since an Italian salvage concern undertook the task of locating the liner's position and drilling a passage to the dank depths of her bullion compartment, which is believed to have contained more than $12,000,000. One vessel was lost in salvage work. But the undertaking went on. Much credit is due the persevering salvagers; and more of another sort will be forthcoming should the recovered gold be put into channels of financial productivity where a million dollars in gold can produce ten times this amount in commercial credit.

Meanwhile, seventy fathoms under the heaving surface of the sea, divers grope their way through the weird gloom which surrounds the weed-grown hulk. Day by day the precious metal is raised in dripping piles by a mechanical, steel-fingered grab such as would have made Captain Kidd blink with amazement. Seafaring gentlemen who stormed the Spanish Main in the palmy days of Kidd paid off in doubloons and shining pieces of eight; the Egypt's salvagers count their gold in solid bars—they and the Italian Government, which may claim an equal share of any treasure recovered under its flag. Yet even after this division of the Egypt's wealth, the Artiglio's books should show a profit in millions—and adventure.

Editorial Notes

Industrialists' increased efforts to stamp out unfair and unethical practices, as reported recently by the Federal Trade Commission, would indicate that a firm basis for an upturn in volume of business is being laid.

If Congress enacts into law its plan to close District of Columbia barber shops one day in each week, it is expected that the Washington tonsorialist may be driven to beard the Congressman in his den.

The antinoise campaigners seem diligently to keep away from the fruitful necktie field.

Foes Clasp Hands in Chinese Régime

By DEMAREE BESS

SHANGHAI

BEWILDERING political realignments are more common in China than in most countries, and attract little surprise. Most of the Kuomintang leaders have been bitter political enemies at one time and close allies at another. But the present association of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Chao-ming, better known abroad by his "courtesy name" of Wang Ching-wei, the "stormy petrel" of the Kuomintang for twenty-five years, has amazed even the closest friends of these powerful party leaders. It is more than an example of the lion and the lamb lying down together; in this case it is the lion and the tiger.

The Sino-Japanese conflict brought these bitter political enemies together. At a time when China lacked even a shadowy central government, after the Japanese had struck at Shanghai in January, these two men jointly accepted a responsibility which no others cared to assume. They hastily threw together a group composed of their most reliable subordinates, men with personal animosities almost as vigorous as those of their leaders, and moved with such coördinated speed that they had formed an effective government in forty-eight hours after they undertook the task.

Even as an emergency move, the alliance was curious enough. The fact that the association has continued after the immediate emergency has ended is stranger still. Chinese observers agree that there has been more harmony in the Government at Nanking and Loyang since the Chiang-Wang combination assumed power than at any previous time since 1928. There has been no hint in Shanghai of important disagreements between General Chiang and Mr. Wang, although Shanghai has been expecting a split at any time and watching closely for the break. I asked one of Mr. Wang's closest associates in the recent rival government at Canton to explain how his chief has managed to work so well with General Chiang. He shrugged his shoulders. "Those who know Wang Chao-ming long ago gave up attempts to explain him," he replied.

* * *

In December, 1929, Wang Chao-ming was expelled for life from the Kuomintang through General Chiang's personal influence. Since that time he has been the motive power behind two rebellions against the Government headed by Chiang Kai-shek, once at Peiping in 1930 and again in 1931 at Canton. He has signed circular telegrams not once, but a dozen times, denouncing General Chiang as a usurper, describing him as the chief obstruction to party and national unity. He has declared repeatedly that the elimination of General Chiang was the most important step toward political evolution.

And yet few Chinese, whatever their political views, question Mr. Wang's sincerity. They have not got over their surprise that he could enter into an alliance with General Chiang, and are frankly amazed that the alliance should continue. Chinese leaders here offer only one satisfying explanation: "These two men are the strongest in the Kuomintang, probably the two strongest in China. They have respected each other, even in disagreement. When General Chiang worked with weaker men, he insisted on having his own way. Now he seems to have fallen under the spell of Mr. Wang's eloquence."

Wang Chao-ming has impressed foreign observers as the most striking political leader modern China has produced. It has been considered unfortunate that his outstanding abilities should be wasted in opposition, as they have been for the past five years. His influence with students, with business men, with the working classes, is probably greater than that of any other man. He is regarded as the logical successor to Dr. Sun Yat-sen as the intellectual leader of the Chinese revolution. He is the natural complement of General Chiang, the man of action, and it speaks well for the future of China if they can continue to work together.

* * *

Wang Chao-ming is forty-seven years old, but does not look more than thirty. He takes no exercise, but carries himself like an athlete. He has experienced physical danger for twenty-five years, but has the placid face and manner of a Buddhist priest in some remote monastery. I went to see Mr. Wang one summer afternoon in Peiping in 1930. The political atmosphere at the time was uneasy, and armed bodyguards swarmed through the courtyards of his palatial headquarters. He sat at a table with an electric fan whirring just behind him, and began to discuss, in his soft but earnest voice, the purposes of the Government he was organizing in Peiping. Suddenly the fan fell off the table at his elbow with a crash which startled all those in the room so much that they leaped from their seats. Bodyguards rushed in with drawn pistols. But Mr. Wang did not stir. He smiled at the confusion, and immediately resumed his discussion.

Wang Chao-ming has not hesitated to change his mind in the past. He was chief adviser to Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1924, when the agreement was made with Chinese Communists and with the Soviet military and political advisers, and he worked with the Communists until 1927. But when their purposes became clear, he denounced them vigorously, and told me in that year that he knew China could never again ally herself with Soviet Russia.

Now he has changed his mind again, and on another subject. He has declared repeatedly during the past five years that there is no place in the Kuomintang for Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. But today he is sharing the responsibility of government with General Chiang. If this alliance of China's two outstanding men can survive the emergency which created it, the Kuomintang may recover the prestige it has lost during the past four years.

Notes From German Cities

English Words For Germans

TO THE accompaniment of roaring engines and speeding motorcars, Germans have added a new word to their vocabularies. It is "tuning." It made its appearance at an automobile race recently held on the Avus track outside of Berlin. The Germans are quick to pick up foreign words. Sometimes they adopt them in the original form. Sometimes they Germanize them. Today, every boy interested in mechanics knows that *tunen* means to put the final touch on the conditioning of a motor. The race was one of the most interesting ever held here. Several drivers of international fame took part, among them Capt. Sir Malcolm Campbell, holder of the world's speed record.

* * *

Air Pilot Sets Record

Capt. Karl Noack of the Luft-Hansa Company has flown to the moon and back again—with half of a one-way trip to spare—if his aerial mileage is submitted to astronomical comparison. He recently completed 1,000,000 kilometers (621,000 miles) of flying on scheduled air lines of the Luft-Hansa Company—a record for any one pilot in their employ. His total jumped to seven figures when he took off at Dresden and put his ship down recently at Berlin. Captain Noack has piloted planes on the London, Paris, Vienna, Budapest and Moscow lines out of Berlin.

* * *

Out-Talked 38 Women

It may not solve the problem of what congressmen, members of Parliament, or Diet deputies talk about. But it does indicate how much they talk. Stenographers at the Prussian Landtag, at its last session—previous to the April Prussian elections—kept a record of the speeches. They totaled 5098. A Communist deputy headed the list with 184 speeches. This single deputy delivered more addresses than all of the women in the Landtag together. There were thirty-eight women deputies in the last Diet and their speeches totaled 167 during the session.

* * *

Fame Is Like That

Acquaintances are made in many ways. Recently the story was retold of Herr Felix Dahn, author of one of Germany's best-known novels, "The Struggle for Rome." Herr Dahn, attracted in his earlier years by the group of artists and Bohemians in Munich, came to that city. He wore a large beard and flowing hair, as was the custom of those years. One day, while walking along the street, he noticed a stranger eagerly watching him. The stranger drew out a notebook and made some entries with his pencil. Young Felix Dahn felt very proud. Here at last was someone who had recognized him in the street, but was too shy to speak. Felix Dahn smiled encouragingly. Thereupon the stranger hurried up to him and, without lifting his hat, said: "Oh, would you be willing, sir, to come to my studio tomorrow. I do so need your nose." The stranger was Moritz von Schwind, one of the best-known German painters.

* * *

Hammer This Home

A German inventor has solved the great puzzle that confronts apartment house dwellers—how to hang pictures at midnight without disturbing the family on the other side of the wall. He has invented a noiseless hammer. It has other advantages, as well. It always hits the nail on the head and never the thumb that holds the nail. The hammer operates by simple pressure. It works on a basis similar to the trick of pushing a needle through a ten-cent piece with the aid of a cork. The cork is pressed on top of the coin. The needle is pushed down through the cork. This serves to keep the needle from bending or breaking as pressure is applied. Instead of a cork, the "pressure hammer" makes use of a metal channel in which the nail slides as pressure is applied by a handle.

* * *

Nickelodeon Taxicabs

Taxi rides for the price of a street-car fare is a pleasure peculiar to Leipzig. Taxi drivers there will drive passengers for five cents each if five participate in the ride. Meanwhile, Berliners are now in a position to realize their desire to ride in what appears to be a private car, with their own chauffeur, at almost half the ordinary rates. The cars can be hired by the hour or day. They are brand new and are piloted by smart-appearing young chauffeurs. There is nothing to indicate they belong to a taxi company or, as a matter of fact, that they are taxicabs. The fare is 40 per cent lower than the ordinary rate—made possible by utilization of automobiles which would otherwise lie idle in the motor company's garage.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Some Arguments for Beer

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The following arguments in favor of the legislation of beer, for some strange reason, have not been presented by Senator Bingham and other supporters of the "beer bills" before Congress:

That beer constituted 90 per cent of the total consumption of intoxicants in the old days, and this is the entering wedge to bring back the liquor traffic.

That men can get drunk on beer (as multiplied thousands of them used to), and it is every man's inalienable right to get drunk.

That wives enjoy having husbands who spend their pay checks for beer.

That children prefer a drunken, abusive father.

That railroads prefer to employ drinking men as engineers.

That life insurance companies consider steady drinkers better risks than total abstainers.

That banks and great corporations want clerks and bookkeepers who are habitual drinkers.

That athletes trained on beer and wine will beat total abstainers.

That drinking men are needed to operate the costly electrical machinery we find everywhere today.

That all that is needed to solve our traffic problem is to put a beer saloon on every corner.

That it will help all retail and wholesale business to withdraw millions of dollars from the purchase of food, clothing and necessities and spend them on beer.

And that other nations of the world, notably England and Germany, where beer flows freely, are so prosperous that we ought to follow their example and drink ourselves rich.

R. I. GRINDELL.

Westerville, Ohio.

To Get Away from Lobbying

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your issue of the Monitor of May 7 last, your editorial entitled "A National Crisis" certainly sees the situation of our country in its true light. I have long since seen the difficulties that our legislators labor under because of the lobbyist, representing selfish interests, and whom our representatives and senators listen to because of wanting in many instances to be reëlected by their constituents.

Instead of electing our congressional representatives for two years, let us send them to Washington for seven years, subject to recall, with the understanding that they are not eligible to reëlection. Senators on the same basis, and one term for President, whatever the length of the term might be.

In view of the fact that none of them would need to have their ear on the ground to listen to what their constituents might have to say, all of them could vote according to the light that they might have on any subject and in accordance with the dictates of their conscience.

In my estimation, this would reduce so-called politics to a minimum, squelch the lobbyist and give free talent to statecraft.

WILLIAM L. BIRKEL.

Anaheim, Calif.